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NEW "L" STATION AT FRANKLIN PARK BEING CONSIDERED

Railroad Commission Recommends Better Accommodations and Officials of Road and City Talk It Over

SEEK AGREEMENT

Transfer Place, Now at Talbot Avenue, Would Be Moved Up the Hill—Central Traffic Point

Establishment of an island station for the surface car lines of the Boston Elevated at Franklin park and the change of the transfer point at Franklin field to the new island station were involved in a conference between the railroad commission, city officials and representatives of the Boston Elevated today.

Agreement between the park and legal departments of the city and the Elevated on the location and maintenance of such a station is expected to be reached at another conference on Aug. 15.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, said conditions are unsatisfactory inasmuch as patrons waiting for cars at this point have to cross the highway to reach the track. The proximity and popularity of the new Franklin park station were also pointed out by Mr. Macleod as factors in the installation of accommodations at the entrance to the park.

Transfers are given in connection with the Franklin field stop at Talbot avenue. These privileges will be moved up the hill and combined with the new station, making it a central point for traffic in either direction.

The preliminary plans include the provision of a shelter such as is now in use at Brookline Village and Coolidge Corner, Brookline, where a canopy and partially enclosed area including seats are combined. The track area would be widened to admit the island station between the in and outward lines and probably outside tracks would be added.

The main line would be used by the through cars while the outside tracks would be for the use of the cars starting from that station. No traveled highway or other tracks would have to be crossed to reach the cars. This point is considered to be a most important one because of the large amount of automobile traffic on Blue Hill avenue.

The transfer privileges, which would be moved to the park, include the present free transfer check from any outward bound car to any other outward bound car at Franklin field. On the inward bound cars from Mattapan a cash passenger is allowed free transfer to any car bound out on Talbot avenue or to any in-town car. The former takes the passenger to Codman or Peabody squares, while the latter permits the transfer holder to board a car for the city running via Humboldt avenue, Columbia road, Blue Hill avenue or Warren street.

A line of cars now starting downtown at Franklin field by way of Humboldt avenue or by Columbia road might be changed so as to make Franklin park the new starting point. The extra morning and evening cars on these lines now leave from Franklin park and would continue to leave from that terminal.

MR. ALMY HEARD IN RUSSELL CASE

Testimony purporting to show that "Dakota Dan" had no knowledge of the history of the family life of the Russells was brought out by the questioning of Ferdinand B. Almy by Robert W. Nason, attorney for the Russell estate, before Master Gilbert A. A. Pevey at East Cambridge today.

The hearing opened with a continuance of the examination of Mr. Almy by William R. Scharton, counsel for "Dakota Dan."

NORWOOD MAN GETS OUT PAPER
NORWOOD, Mass.—Nomination papers are being circulated for Cornelius M. Callahan of this town as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for representative in the tenth Norfolk district.

CREWS OF THREE REVENUE CUTTERS MARK ANNIVERSARY

Officers and men of the Gresham, Capt. S. B. Winram, the Androscoggin, Capt. George M. Daniels and the Itasca, Capt. W. E. V. Jacobs are today celebrating the founding of the United States revenue cutter service in Boston harbor. The service was founded 122 years ago yesterday; the circumstance is being celebrated jointly by the three vessels. The ships were adorned with flags and looked gay when Captain Winram mustered the crews and read a descriptive paper of the service to the company.

Boat races were held by the crews of all vessels and when the races neared a finish the whistles of the cutters were blown loudly to urge on the winners. The Androscoggin and the Itasca held a five-oar race in whaleboats, and the former won by a boat length. Two crews of cadets, the starboard and port watches of the Itasca held a five-oar race in small barges which resulted in a win for the starboard men by two lengths. A race also was held between the firemen of the Androscoggin and Gresham, contestants using shovels for oars and racing in dinghies. The Gresham crew won by two lengths.

Trophies were presented to the winners. The Gresham crew challenged the crews of the other boats to a race, but terms could not be arranged. After the exercises the men were given shore leave. A special dinner was given the crews on board the boats. Lieut. W. H. Munter of the Itasca started the races.

The revenue service has developed from the days of the old sailing vessels until now when they have the modern steel ships equipped for fighting. The crews have infantry drills, gun practise, target practise, boat drills and landing parties, and have training on shore whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Since the establishment of the service thousands have been rescued and millions of dollars' worth of property have been salvaged by the officers and the men of the revenue cutters.

CARMEN ANTICIPATE WORD OF HOW THEY WILL BE TAKEN BACK

Decision by the state board of arbitration and conciliation as to how and when the carmen shall go back to work is expected early Tuesday, when the members sit. Meanwhile the men are continuing to join the union at the rate of 100 a day or more. It is said that all but 37 of the men at the East Boston car barns are now enrolled.

A meeting of the striking carmen has been called for this evening at Unity hall, Codman square, Dorchester. Fred Fay, organizer, and James H. Vahey will speak. "Loyal" men of divisions 1 and 3 have been invited to attend. Today 150 "loyal" men of the Forest Hills, Grove Hall and Dorchester car barns applied for membership in the union, according to officials of division 1.

Dozens of the carmen who have been out applied at the operating office of the Elevated today for licenses to run cars.

No details of the conclusions of the arbitration board, however, could be gained today.

Impromptu meetings in the interest of the union are being held in all the districts daily, and it is said the men who refused to leave the cars at the time of the strike are joining in large numbers.

A rule has been adopted that no man who has been hired to take the places of the men who were out shall be admitted to the union.

MR. CRANE NOT SELECTED

NEW YORK—It became known today that reports to the effect that Charles R. Crane of Chicago would be treasurer of the Democratic committee were baseless. It was said that Mr. Crane was not the man selected by Governor Wilson and that the appointment would be made public very soon.

It is quite likely that the Monitor every day has some item or article which could be called to the attention of some friend who seldom if ever would otherwise see the leading example of clean journalism. Isn't there something in today's Monitor you can mark for a nearby or distant friend?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....1c
To Foreign Countries.....2c

EARLY ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS SOUGHT IN HARMONY EFFORTS

Leaders in Both Parties Now Hope to Reach End of Present Session by Middle of the Month

MANY DEADLOCKS

President to Veto Tariff Bills According to Forecasters Who Say Situation Soon Will Be Forgotten

WASHINGTON—Not since the Cleveland administration until now has the country had a Congress which was divided politically, and therefore inclined to move slowly. The deadlocks between the two houses over important bills have been more numerous this year, however, than in the time of Cleveland, and the delays of legislation more marked. But for the pending campaign the differences of opinion would have been composed long ago, and Congress adjourned. As it is, adjournment may come by Aug. 10 or 15, and it may run along until toward the latter part of the month, this depending upon how things go this week. Efforts are being made to harmonize matters for a quick finish.

The tariff situation as developed during the past week is about as follows, as nearly as can now be seen: The President will veto all tariff bills reaching him, excepting possibly the sugar bill. He will also veto the excise bill. He will veto the steel bill because the tariff board has not furnished any data regarding the steel schedule. He will veto the wool bill because in his opinion the rates are too low, and because the bill places the duties on an ad-valorem and not on a specific duty basis. He will veto the excise bill because in reality it is an income tax, and an income tax amendment to the constitution is now in process of being ratified by the states. The President believes Congress should await ratification before legislating on this subject.

The cotton bill will be vetoed, assuming that it also will be put through both houses, because its rates do not conform to the figures of the tariff board. The President may sign the sugar bill because it shows a reduction of 30 cents a hundred pounds from a duty of \$1.00. The net loss in revenue would amount to about \$5,500,000 a year. The alignment formed by the Democrats and progressive Republicans of the Senate last week, making possible the passage of tariff bills, is similar to that of the session of last summer.

A good many well informed and broad-minded public men are saying that it really makes little difference what Congress does at this session on the tariff, or what the action of the President. Everybody knows, say these men, that the two parties are pretty evenly divided in Congress, and that the issue is not between certain measures and methods, but between protection and a tariff for revenue; that a Republican President cannot be expected to sign bills that fail to recognize the principle of tariff bills, is similar to that of the session of last summer.

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(Continued on page four, column five)

LINE OF CAPE BOATS TO START TRIPS SOON ANTICIPATING CANAL

By Sept. 1 it is expected that steamers of the Boston, Plymouth and New Bedford Company, a new corporation, will be plying between Boston and Plymouth.

With the opening of the Cape Cod canal they will extend their trips to New Bedford, with stops at Sagamore, Sandwich, Bourne and Buzzards Bay, according to announcement.

The new company, which has just received its certificate of incorporation at the State House, consists of the following: President, Frederick C. Wales; vice-president, Orin E. Spooner; secretary and treasurer, J. Porteous Fitts.

The company has two new steamers, with passenger accommodation of 1500 and freight capacity of 150 tons, now in New York. They will be brought to Boston within a month. They will run between Boston and Plymouth, making two trips daily throughout the year. Another steamer will be put into commission in the autumn, which will run between Plymouth and Provincetown.

Capacious dock property has been leased in Boston and the towns where the steamers will touch, and freight sheds will be built at Provincetown. There will be up-town ticket offices in Boston and special provisions will be made for the handling of excursion parties.

Citizens of Plymouth are particularly pleased at the outcome of the project. They believe that the new line will do much toward developing the town. An appeal will be made to the government to develop Plymouth harbor.

CONSTANTINOPLE—To escape forcible dissolution by the Sultan's troops the Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of lack of confidence in the cabinet today and adjourned without date. The Sultan had ordered Parliament dissolved today.

The moment the decree was read in the chamber Djavid Bey rose and denounced the government's tyranny. He declared the chamber would resist. The Young Turk deputies loudly applauded. Troops surrounded the Parliament house awaiting orders to clear it by force.

A declaration of hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro is considered possible. Montenegrins are coming across the frontier into Albania to help the rebels against the Turkish troops. The Turks fired upon the Montenegrins, slay-

Progressive Convention Opens

FOUR OF MEN WHO RETURN FROM STOCKHOLM



From left to right—A. L. Gutterson, T. Gavin, George V. Brown, Oscar L. Hedlund

AMERICAN ATHLETES ARRIVE IN BOSTON FROM OLYMPIC GAMES

A. L. Gutterson of Springfield, Vt., a member of the Boston Athletic Association, and winner of the running broad jump at the Olympic games in Stockholm; George V. Brown, athletic manager of the B. A. A., and other participants in the games, returned today on the Leyland liner Canadian, Captain Bullock.

All of the party wore straw hats with a blue band on the front of which was the American shield. The other men were T. Gavin, former trainer of M. C. Murphy; O. L. Hedlund of the Boston A. A. and C. De Mar of North Dorchester. A. A. Hedlund ran in the 1500-meter race while De Mar participated in the marathon.

While returning from Liverpool the party furnished amusement for the passengers on board the ship by exhibitions of rope skipping and other performances nearly every day of the voyage. The party reached Stockholm June 29 on the steamer Finland and left that place on July 17, sailing from Liverpool on the Canadian July 25.

Col. George B. Billings, immigration commissioner, and connected with local athletics, facilitated the passing of the men through the immigration lines and also assisted as much as possible the examination of the men's baggage on the dock.

Messrs. Brown, Gutterson, Gavin and Hedlund went to the Boston Athletic Clubhouse for breakfast. All of the party were enthusiastic over the games and the way they were handled. They said that the Swedish people treated the American athletes with the greatest consideration and did everything possible to make their stop a pleasant one.

Messrs. Brown, Gutterson and Hedlund announced that they would take part in the Elks' carnival at Fawcett park next Saturday. Hedlund will run in the 1500-meter race and try to break his own record at a mile. He said that if he did succeed, he would retire from athletics. Both of these athletes said that the only disappointment the American team had at Stockholm was the loss of the 1500-meter run. They attributed the defeat to the fact that American runners did not give enough attention to Jackson.

Mr. Gutterson left the city on the 11 o'clock train for Bellows Falls, Vt., where he was met by a party in automobiles and escorted to Springfield, Vt., his native town, where a reception awaited him. The official welcome was to be held in the town square and G. P. Benton, president of the University of Vermont, and several other men were to make speeches.

He will return to Boston Friday. Before leaving Boston he said that he would take part in the national A. A. A. championships, and hopes to make a new world's record in the broad jump.

Officiating at the test were Superintendent Samuel Abbott, Lieut. John Lane of Protective 1 and Lieut. James Seeley of Protective 3. The new machine is now installed in No. 3 house, Roxbury. The old No. 3 will be kept as a reserve machine. Instead of clinging to various parts of the machine, the crew of the new protective auto have two comfortable straw seats.

The first test was made in the insurance district. For half an hour the machine was tried out in Liberty square while hundreds of underwriters looked on. The machine made 45 miles an hour in the speed test.

The rebels took the old town of San Antonio, opposite Candelaria and threatened to go across and loot the American town.

In a despatch from Juarez, Mex., the Boston News Bureau says: Rebel Leader Salazar is heading for the border with 1000 troops. On his way he is destroying the Mexico Northwestern railway

and in this way he hopes to delay pursuit by the two federal armies which temporarily pocketed him at Casas Grandes.

MEXICANS REPORTED THREATENING TEXANS

EL PASO, Tex.—Two hundred Mexican rebels are reported as threatening Candelaria, Texas, a small town near Valentine and an appeal for aid has been sent to Marfa, Texas, where a detachment of United States troops is located. It is said troops will be sent out at once.

The rebels took the old town of San Antonio, opposite Candelaria and threatened to go across and loot the American town.

While the delegates and spectators were filling into their seats the New York delegation held a caucus at which it placed the new party in the Empire state squarely on record against any fusion.

The meeting was an adjourned state convention held over from last year's Buffalo meeting and the resolution adopted declared that no person should be nominated for executive or legislative office in New York who was not already enrolled in the Progressive party. A motion

(Continued on page four, column one)

HENLEY AT FORE RIVER FOR REPAIR OF PORT TURBINE

QUINCY, Mass.—Lying at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company today the torpedo boat destroyer Henley, which has just returned from Rockland, Me. will not resume the tests for about 10 days. During a 10 hours' run at a speed of 25 knots, her port turbine went out of commission, and it will take two or three days to locate the cause. Repairs will then begin immediately.

"So far the test has been satisfactory," said F. S. MacQuarie, secretary at the yard, "but the test will have to be completed before the trial board submits its report."

F. O. Wellington, assistant to the president of the company, had charge of operations; R. L. Rubbler, was chief engineer with James F. Hayes, assisting, and the others on the vessel were the members of the board of inspection of the navy department.

Montenegrins and Albanians combined are following up the defeat they administered to the Turks on Saturday. The Turks are retreating southward, fighting, and reinforcements have been sent to them.

NEW YORK—A Cettinje, Montenegro, cable despatch to the New York Sun says that reports of serious fighting at Mojovatz, on the Turkish-Montenegrin frontier.

Fifty Turks and a dozen Montenegrins were slain.

(By the United Press)

ROME—Peace between Italy and Turkey was reported near today up to the time the news was received of the dissolution of Parliament in Constantinople, indicating the final overthrow of the Young Turks. Developments may wholly change the situation. Civil war in Turkey is considered imminent.

There was no disturbance when the Turks fired upon the Montenegrins, slay-

Send your "Want" ad to

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

CANAL ZONE CENSUS
SHOWS POPULATION
INCREASED TO 62,810

Total Enumeration Reveals
Presence of 71,682 in the
Belt of Whom 8661 Reside
in Outside Districts

GAIN IS 12,807

ANCON, C. Z.—Work of enumeration in connection with the Canal Zone census was begun on Feb. 1, 1912, and concluded on March 31. It was in charge of the department of civil administration, and was under the immediate direction of Edward W. Koch, an expert from the bureau of the census at Washington, and C. L. Luedtke, assistant chief clerk of the department of civil administration.

The total number of persons enumerated was 71,682, of whom 8661 were employees of the canal commission and the Panama Railroad Company, and 211 of contractors, who, while employed in the Zone, resided in Panama and Colon, which placed the total population of the Canal Zone, embracing the territorial scope above described, at 62,810. Of that number, 19,413 were white; 31,525 were negroes; 10,323 were mixed; 516 Chinese and five Japanese; 378 were Hindoos, and two were Filipinos. There were also 618 persons reported as Indians.

The last census of the Canal Zone, prior to this, was taken as of June 23, 1908. The population of the Zone at that time was reported at 50,003, so in the interval since then there has been an apparent gain of 12,807 inhabitants.

Classified by citizenship, Great Britain leads in the present census, with 30,859; United States, second, with 11,850. Of the 11,850 American citizens, 9,770 were natives of the United States.

The report shows that the total number of employees of the canal commission and the Panama railroad at the time of the enumeration was 41,174, of whom 32,513 resided in the canal zone, and 8661 in Panama and Colon. The number employed by the canal commission was 33,241; by the Panama railroad, 7933.

The population not included in the towns was placed at 11,677, which, distributed by administrative districts was, as follows: Ancon, 1057; Empire, 4821; Gorgona, 4428, and Cristobal, 1371. The population, outside of the settlements located in the territory contiguous to the canal and railroad, was approximately 5000. The total number of persons reported as having arrived in the Canal Zone, prior to Feb. 26, 1904, which was the date of the ratification of the treaty with Panama, was 8063.

Gatun, which includes the native settlement of New Gatun, is shown to be the largest Canal Zone settlement, with Empire a close second; Cristobal, third; Gorgona, fourth, and Paraiso, fifth.

ATTACK \$500,000,000 TITLE

SAF FRANCISCO, Cal.—B. D. Townsend, special attorney for the department of justice in the government's suit against Southern Pacific title in California and Arizona, opened an office here recently preparatory to filing a suit at Los Angeles attacking the title of the railroad company and Kern Trading & Oil Company, one of its subsidiary corporations to 150,000 acres of oil lands, estimated worth \$500,000,000.

CHICAGO CARMEN FOR PEACE

CHICAGO.—"We believe in peace, but are prepared for a struggle," said W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees, in an address Sunday before the Chicago Federation of Labor. It outlined the position of 10,000 street railway employees who threaten to strike unless their demands for increased wages and improved working conditions are granted.

SEARCHLIGHT NOT COMPULSORY

LONDON.—The Daily Chronicle says the advisory committee of the Board of Trade, which has been considering questions arising out of the Titanic wreck, has reported against making the use of searchlights compulsory aboard merchant vessels.

GRAND TRUNK TO PUSH PLANS

NEW YORK.—Plans for the Grand Trunk extension to Providence and Boston are soon to be pushed, according to A. W. Smithers, an official of the Grand Trunk, who arrived here Sunday on the Lusitania.

POSTER TRUST IS
MADE DEFENDANT
IN FEDERAL SUIT

CHICAGO.—Suit for dissolution of the Associated Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada, who have been succeeded by the Posting Advertising Association, was filed in the United States district court on Saturday.

Among the defendants are Edward C. Donnelly, Boston; J. J. Flynn, Lawrence; Ivan B. Nordham, Company, Henry P. Wall, Riverbank court, Cambridge.

The following methods are charged against the defendants:

That members of the association have been prevented from accepting national work from advertisers patronizing non-members;

That the association has furnished funds to its members to buy competing plants; that members have been prohibited from engaging in business in opposition to any other member; that a minimum scale of prices for posting national work has been provided;

That members are obliged to contract for all national work through the solicitors licensed by the association, and that these solicitors pay a license fee of \$1000 and receive a commission of 16 2-3 per cent, which is increased on advertising for three consecutive months or longer.

The suit presents a new point in anti-trust litigation. While the act of posting bills in itself is local, the government maintains that it is part of an interstate transaction to which there are three parties—the advertiser, the lithographer and the bill-poster.

COMMERCE CHAMBER
OF U. S. SWELLED BY
NEW ENGLAND BOARDS

WASHINGTON.—The Chamber of Commerce with 4000 members; the Massachusetts State Board of Trade with 38 members; and the New England Shoe and Leather Association with 275 members of Boston, Mass.; the Board of Trade of Everett, Mass., with 240 members; the Board of Trade of New Bedford, Mass., with 185 members; and the Board of Trade of Springfield, Mass., with 1150 members have now been elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

Though the national chamber was organized as recently as April 22, more than 77,000 business men of the nation are now affiliated with it through 102 different organizations covering 29 individual states and the Hawaiian islands. The Chamber of Commerce of Alexandria, Va., with 52 members, is the smallest local organization that has so far joined; the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., with 4600 members, is the greatest.

The National Association of Glue and Gelatin Manufacturers of New York, with 36 members, is the smallest national body that has so far become affiliated. The next in size is the United States Potters Association with 56 members.

The detail work of the National Chamber is being carried on by the following men: General secretary, Elliott H. Goodwin; formerly secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League; field secretary, Edward F. Treitz, formerly advertising counselor to the Painted Display Advertising Association of the United States; assistant secretary, D. A. Skinner, formerly assistant chief, bureau of manufacturers, department of commerce and labor; chief of editorial division and editor of the Nation's Business, G. Grosvenor Dawe, formerly managing director of the Southern Commercial Press.

PLANTED 700,000 BASS

INDIANAPOLIS.—According to an estimate made by George W. Miles, state fish and game commissioner, who has returned from an inspection of the fish hatcheries of the state, about 700,000 bass "fingerlings" or fish the length of a finger, have been taken from the hatcheries this year and placed in the lakes and streams of the state. Under proper conditions these fish will be of length and weight for catching at the end of two years.

ALLEGED SPIES ARRESTED

KIEL, Germany.—Following the arrest at Eckernfoerde of five Englishmen just landed from Copenhagen and suspected of spying, a German sergeant, a corporal and a private were arrested today accused of furnishing military information to England and France.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE

Leading Events in Athletic World :: Wright Defeats Jones

BOSTON'S SCHEDULE IS THE HARDEST OF AMERICAN LEADERS

Has to Play Cleveland and Detroit While Washington and Athletics Face St. Louis and Chicago

NEW YORK FASTER

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 8, St. Louis 2. Detroit 2, Washington 1. Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 4. Philadelphia 2, Chicago 2. New York 2, Chicago 1.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 8, Cleveland 6. Washington 3, Chicago 2. Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 3. Detroit 2, New York 2.

RESULTS TODAY

Boston at Cleveland. Washington at Chicago. Philadelphia at St. Louis. New York at Detroit.

Interest in the race for the championship pennant of the American league for 1912 continues to center around the Boston, Washington and Philadelphia teams, with Boston gaining more and more favor among the close followers of this league. The margin of games between these three clubs is still so small that a complete change in their present positions is easily possible and those who have watched the Athletics finish during the past two or three seasons are still refusing to consider them as absolutely out of the running for first place.

This week and next will find the Philadelphia and Washington teams having rather the better of Boston so far as the schedule is concerned. The Athletics are meeting St. Louis the first four days and will follow this up with four days at Chicago, the two weakest teams in the West at the present time. Washington will have these same clubs to play, but will meet them in reverse order.

During this time the Boston players will be called upon to play Cleveland and Detroit, the hardest teams in the West from which to take cleanups, and it looks as if that is what they will have to do if they are to maintain their present lead over Washington.

New York will have the same teams to face as Boston and if they get an even break they will do very well. The work of the New York players since they were talked to by President Johnson of the league has shown a remarkable change, and they have gone from minor league form to promising major league timber.

MANY ENTRIES FOR NATIONAL ROWING EVENTS

NEW YORK—Twenty-two rowing clubs of the United States and Canada will compete in the fourth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on Peoria lake, at Peoria, Ill., next Friday and Saturday, according to the official list of entries announced by Secretary F. R. Fortmeyer.

Eight eastern clubs will send representatives in the small boat events, but the entry list shows no eight-oared crew entered from the East this year.

The St. Louis clubs, with 17 entries among them, and the Winnipeg Rowing Club, with entries in eight of the 12 events, figure most prominently in the line-up. The championship senior single scull event will be between E. B. Butler of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto and F. H. Shepard of the Harlem Rowing Club of New York.

The entry of Constance S. Titus, who won the championship in 1906 was erased from the list at the last moment.

MONITOR WINS PLAYOFF GAME

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS SATURDAY

Transcript 5, 1. 833. Globe 5, 1. 833. Monitor 3, 3. 500. American 2, 2. 500. Herald 5, 6. 250. Post 0, 6. 000.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

RESULTS TODAY

MONITOR WINS PLAYOFF GAME

The Christian Science Monitor baseball team will meet the Transcript 30 Thursday afternoon in a game of the Boston Newspaper League. The Transcript is now tied with the Globe for first place in the standing with the Monitor and American tied for third.

The Monitor team defeated the Somerville Independents on the American League grounds Saturday when the 12-inning tie was played off by these two teams. Woodworth pitched for the Monitors and kept the opposing batsmen to five scattered hits and one run. Seibert getting four of the hits and Wilson the other. Patterson held the visitors to five hits, but they netted four runs, the game by innings:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Monitor 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 5 2

Batteries Woodworth, Edwards and Carlisle. Patterson and Harbaugh. Umpires Armstrong and Sample.

NEW YORK STATE TENNIS TOURNEY AT CRESCENT A. C.

With Leading Singles and Doubles Players Competing, Some Close Competition Is Expected

NEW YORK—Both singles and doubles matches are scheduled for this afternoon in the annual state championship lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club. As most of the leading players in the country are taking part, including the national doubles champions, R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard, and the challengers for the title, M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy, it is expected that a line can be had on the likely winners in the national tournament at Newport later in the month.

The second, third and fourth round matches played Saturday furnished some excellent tennis. One of the best matches was that between F. C. Inman, a former title holder and H. H. Braly. Inman not only gave a good exhibition of tennis but showed fine sportsmanship in refusing to take advantage of poor upholding and lining. He won in two sets to one, 6-3; 8-10; 6-2.

There were several other good matches including that between R. N. Williams, Jr., the Pennsylvania state champion, and A. H. Man, Jr., the former Yale captain. Williams won in two sets to one, 7-5; 4-6; 8-6. W. F. Johnson, the former University of Pennsylvania intercollegiate champion, disposed of G. F. Touchard in a three-set match, 6-2; 5-7; 8-6. The summary:

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP Second Round

T. C. Bundy defeated Herbert Wheeler, 6-2, 6-0. M. E. McLoughlin defeated W. M. Washburn, 6-0, 9-7.

Third Round

T. C. Bundy defeated K. H. Behr, 6-2, 6-4. R. H. Palmer defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6-2, 6-4. M. E. McLoughlin defeated L. D. Woodbury, 6-2, 6-0. C. Inman defeated H. H. Braly, 6-3, 8-2.

L. E. Mahan defeated W. A. Campbell, 6-2, 6-4. C. M. Bell, Jr., defeated Allen Tobey, 7-5, 6-4.

W. F. Johnson defeated G. F. Touchard, 6-2, 5-4; 8-6.

Fourth Round

F. C. Baggs defeated F. C. Anderson, 6-3, 6-3. W. M. Hall defeated Louis Graves, 6-3, 6-3.

R. D. Little defeated Hugh Tallant, 6-2, 6-3.

R. N. Williams defeated A. H. Man, Jr., 7-5, 4-6; 8-4.

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES First Round

H. F. Rothchild and E. L. Leventritt defeated G. T. Aches and William Morris, 6-3, 7-5.

R. N. Williams, Jr., and L. D. Woodbury defeated H. W. Slocum and Seton Porter, 6-4, 14-12.

Second Round

R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard defeated W. M. Washburn and partner by default. W. L. Pace and R. H. Beggs defeated Harold Norton and Elliot Ward by default.

Third Round

C. F. Watson, Jr., and C. R. Leonard defeated S. A. Westfall and H. L. Westfall, 6-1, 6-0.

R. H. Pace and R. H. Beggs defeated R. L. Baggs and Allen Tobey, 6-1, 6-2.

FINE PROGRAM FOR PRINTERS' BASEBALL WEEK

Nine Cities to Be Represented by Teams in Annual Contest for the Herrmann Trophy

The Boston Union Printers Baseball Association has completed its plans for the fifth annual baseball championship tournament of the National Union Printers Baseball League which is to be held in this city this year. The tournament will last a week beginning Monday, Aug. 19, and ending Saturday, Aug. 24. Ball games will be played every afternoon but Wednesday and many other features have been provided by the committees in charge of the program.

Nine cities will be represented in the baseball series and some great contests are expected. Chicago and Pittsburgh will open the contests on the National League grounds at 1:30 Monday afternoon and these teams will be followed on the same afternoon by Indianapolis and Philadelphia. Tuesday will find Cincinnati meeting Washington and St. Louis playing New York. Boston will play its first game Thursday, meeting one of the winners of the previous day's play.

The teams in the National Printers League are sure to put up some good baseball. The contests in past years have been hard fought and it is expected that this year's fight will be fully up to the standard of the past. The winner of the series will get the Herrmann trophy, donated by President Herrmann of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, chairman of the national commission.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP Second Round

A. S. Brown, Newport, beat H. W. Bellon, Providence, 6-2, 6-3. J. O. Ames, Providence, beat H. A. MacKinney, Providence, 7-5, 6-1.

Third Round

B. C. Wright, Brown, beat J. D. E. Jones, Providence, 6-2, 5-3; 8-4. C. R. Branch, Providence, beat H. E. Riley of Pennsylvania by default. R. N. Dana, Providence, beat Sidney Beals, Boston, 6-2, 6-0.

A. Barrows, Providence, beat H. D. Day, Providence, 6-2, 6-2, 6-0.

N. P. Hutchinson, Providence, beat G. Fletcher, Providence, 6-2, 6-3, 6-6, 6-1.

ATHLETIC NOTES

It is practically certain that Harvard and Cornell will meet next year and the year after in dual track and cross-country meets.

The Dream and Kathemma, the two power boats that raced from Philadelphia to Bermuda, will race home starting next Tuesday. The Dream won the first race.

James E. Sullivan, secretary of the A. A. U., says that he considers J. G. Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian school all-around athlete, the greatest athlete of the year.

This statement on the part of Mr. Gaffney came as the result of a story published in a New York paper this morning saying that Mr. Jennings would not be the Boston manager in 1913 but that he would own a substantial block of stock in the club.

After reading the story, Mr. Gaffney, who is in New York, called up the Boston office of the club on the long distance telephone and not only denied the truth of the story, but requested that the denial be made as strong as possible. He says that he does not know Jennings at all and has never talked with him regarding the matter.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN AMERICAN NATIONAL

Cobb, Boston 425. Speaker, Detroit 302. Doherty, Chi. 374. Jackson, Cleve. 302. Zimmerman, Boston 361. Bush, Det. 302. Doyle, N. Y. 326. Weller, N. Y. 344. Doyle, N. Y. 326. Collins, Phila. 357. Marans, Cin. 345. Pace, Boston 335. Grandy, N. Y. 340. Foster, Wash. 325. Morris, Pitts. 330. Cree, N. Y. 330. Monroe, Pitts. 335. Turner, Cleve. 327. Konetichy, L. 333.

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

Runs Runs

Speaker, Boston 425. Doherty, Chi. 374. Baker, Phila. 383. Paskert, Phila. 72. Bush, Det. 377. Carnegie, Pittsburgh 71. Morris, Pitts. 326. Monroe, N. Y. 64. Jackson, Cleve. 322. Konetichy, L. 64. Milan, Wash. 72. Byrne, Pitts. 64. Foster, Wash. 62. Schulte, Chicago. 62. Moeller, Wash. 62. Zimmerman, Chi. 60. Rupp, Chicago. 68. Zimmerman, St. L. 333.

WATER CARNIVAL AT DORCHESTER

The Municipal A. A. conducts a water carnival at Tenean beach, Dorchester, this afternoon. More than 85 boys and girls will give an exhibition of diving, fancy swimming, and endurance tests.

A majority of the girls have acquired a local reputation as expert swimmers and are capable of doing all kinds of stunts in the sea. E. F. Smith, an instructor at the beach, will be in charge of the events.

HOLYOKE LEADER IN NEW PARTY

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Judge John Hildreth of Holyoke, member of the state

Republican committee, and associate justice of the Holyoke police court, has

announced today his resignation as chairman and a member of that committee because he does not favor President Taft for a second term.

CHAIRMAN DAVIS RESIGNS

READING, Mass.—Arthur J. Davis,

chairman of the Republican town committee, announced today his resignation as chairman and a member of that committee because he does not favor President Taft for a second term.

Defender Photo Supply Co.

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY DELEGATES OPEN PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION

COLONEL ROOSEVELT CHEERED BY 5000 IN STREETS OF CHICAGO

(Continued from page one)

to include the judiciary in the anti-fusion motion was defeated 82 to 23.

At 11:47 the Pennsylvania delegates headed by a big "hat in the ring" marched into the hall. The state reports were called. Maryland and Oregon came in singing and then came Kentucky with three negroes in the delegation.

A picturesque touch of color was lent by the bright scarlet and white bandanas which everyone carried in their hands or wore festooned about their hats, their necks or their arms. It was significantly reminiscent of the Allen C. Thurman days.

When the Ohio delegation arrived it became known a full state ticket headed by James R. Garfield as the gubernatorial candidate would be put in the field in the Buckeye state.

California, headed by a big yellow banner made famous during the Republican convention, marched in at 12:12 and paraded through the aisles.

As the seats filled up a Grand Army rifle and drum corps in uniform, with three big silk flags held by boy scouts took up a position in front of the stage and rattled out some war tunes. At this time the galleries were only about one third full but nearly all of the seats on the floor were filled.

Because many of the women delegates were listed only under their initials, even the secretary of the convention declared that he did not know how many women there were. It was known that there were not less than 20 women regularly elected and in several instances some of the delegates had brought their wives along and they proudly wore delegate badges and were much in evidence in the section reserved for the delegates. Jane Adams and Mrs. H. M. Walworth of Chicago, Mrs. Josephine Roche of Denver; Mrs. Richard W. Child and Elizabeth Towne of Massachusetts, Mrs. W. T. Brown and Miss Mary Drier of New York were among some of the best known women present.

Senator Dixon said in opening:

"Twenty-eight days ago in the city of New York, after earnest consultation with thoughtful men who believed that this nation should go forward and not stand still, 62 men signed a call to 90,000,000 of Americans that those who believed with them should elect delegates to a convention to meet here. In the past four weeks this nation has seen a new alignment in politics.

"There are assembled here today more delegates to a national convention than ever attended any convention that met on American soil. Before the sun sets this afternoon a new milestone will have been erected in the political history of this nation and a body knowing no north nor south, east or west, held together by the live issues of the day and not by those of the past, shall have taken its place in the American political world."

Senator Dixon then introduced O. K. Davis. As the various names of men who have been mentioned for the vice-presidency were read off by Secretary Davis, they were cheered and it was plain that there was no lack of second place timber among the delegates. The names of Governor Johnson of California; Judge Lindsey of Colorado and James R. Garfield of Ohio and Senator Dixon were cheered by the delegates.

The Rev. Dr. Dornblazer of the German Lutheran Church of Chicago was introduced and offered the opening invocation, which he read from manuscript while the delegates stood.

THROW OUT ALL OF FLORIDA DELEGATES

CHICAGO—Changing its early decision on the contesting delegates from Florida and Mississippi the national provisional committee at noon voted to throw out both delegations from Florida. That state will be without representation in the convention according to the latest decision. In the case of the Mississippi contests the committee voted to seat the white delegates but passed a resolution saying that the Mississippi committee did wrong by calling a committee of white men only. Francis Henry of California presented a resolution that was adopted that in the future each state shall decide qualifications of contest upon its own delegates.

The committee approved the letter from Colonel Roosevelt to Julian Harris upon the subjects of white leadership in the South.

Within an hour after the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt the provisional national committee decided upon a settlement of the Florida contests by voting to seat the negro delegates as "supplemental delegates" allowing them to take part in debate on the convention floor, but having no right to vote. It was stated that the contests from Mississippi where negro delegates are claiming seats in the convention, would be settled in the same manner.

About the doors of the committee room at the time the decision was announced were several of the negroes claiming to be the real Florida and Mississippi delegates. They said they would

SENATOR BEVERIDGE SAYS RULE HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM PEOPLE

When Senator Beveridge was introduced he said:

The root of the wrongs which hurt the people is the fact that the people's government has been taken away from them. Their government must be given back to the people. And so the first purpose of the Progressive party is to make sure the rule of the people. The rule of the people means that the people themselves shall nominate, as well as elect, all candidates for office, including senators and presidents of the United States.

Hundreds of thousands of hard-working Americans find it difficult to get enough to live on. The average income of an American laborer is less than \$500 a year. With this he must furnish food, shelter and clothing for a family.

At the same time men have grasped fortunes in this country so great that the human mind cannot comprehend their magnitude. These mountains of wealth are far larger than even that lavish reward which no one would deny to business risk or genius.

On the other hand, American business is uncertain and unsteady compared with the business of other nations. American business men are the best and bravest in the world, and yet our business conditions hamper their energies and chill their courage. We have no permanency in business affairs, no sure outlook upon the business future. This unsettled state of American business prevents it from realizing for the people that great and continuous prosperity which our country's location, vast wealth and small population justifies.

We mean to remedy these conditions. We mean not only to make prosperity steady, but to give to the many who earn it a just share of that prosperity instead of helping the few who do not earn it to take an unjust share. The progressive motto is "Pass prosperity on." To make a human living easier, to free the hands of honest business, to make trade and commerce sound and steady, to protect womanhood, save children and restore the dignity of manhood—these are the tasks we must do.

Even this is not all. By the decrees of our courts, under the Sherman law, the two mightiest trusts on earth have actually been licensed, in the practical outcome, to go on doing every wrong they ever committed. Under the decrees of the courts the oil and tobacco trusts can raise prices unjustly and already have done so. They still can issue watered stock and surely will do so. They still can corrupt our politics and this moment are indulging in that practice.

We mean to put new business laws on our statute books which will tell American business men what they can do and what they can not do. We mean to make our business laws clear and hurtless, to make them plainly state just what things are criminal and what are lawful. And we mean that the penalty for things criminal shall be prison sentences that actually punish the real offender, instead of money fines that hurt nobody but the people, who must pay them in the end.

The next great business reform we must have to steadily increase American prosperity is to change the method of building our tariffs. The tariff must be taken out of politics and treated as a business question instead of as a political question. Heretofore, we have just done the other thing. That is why American business is upset every few years by unnecessary tariff upheavals and is weakened by uncertainty in the periods between. The greatest need of business is certainty; but the only thing certain about our tariff is uncertainty.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff laws must be revised immediately in accordance to these principles. At the same time a genuine, permanent, non-partisan tariff commission must be fixed in the law as firmly as the interstate commerce commission. Neither of the old parties believe in such a tariff; and, what is more serious, special privilege is too thoroughly woven into the fiber of both old parties to allow them to make such a tariff. The Progressive party only believes in the sincere enactment of a sound tariff policy. The Progressive party only can change the tariff as it must be changed.

MR. ROOSEVELT
DISCUSSES SPEECH

ALBANY, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt, on board the Twentieth Century Limited, bound for the Chicago convention, said Sunday night that he had notified his campaign managers at Chicago that he must deliver his speech to the national Progressive convention before the platform is written.

not accept the decision of the committee and that they would insist upon being allowed all the privileges of regularly seated delegates.

The provisional committee seated the Lightner delegation from the first and second districts in Ohio. The contests were thrown out by the committee upon the evidence presented that the Cox machine in Cincinnati had put up the four contesting delegates. The men seated were Otto C. Lightner, A. O. Sewick, E. H. Farr and John G. Reed.

POLITICIANS DISCUSS M'CALL ATTITUDE ON DIRECT ELECTIONS

Political leaders of Massachusetts today are discussing the statement accompanying the announcement of Congressman Samuel W. McCall that he is a candidate for United States senator to succeed W. Murray Crane. In this statement Mr. McCall says that the movement in the Legislature to secure a popular election of United States senators and its endorsement of the direct senatorial election amendment to the United States constitution meet with his approval.

"Undoubtedly the method of electing senators by Legislatures worked admirably for more than three quarters of a century," says Mr. McCall.

"But the astounding industrial and commercial development of the country and the resulting increased pressure for legislation affecting interests are responsible for abuses of the system."

Other candidates in the field to succeed Senator Crane are Congressman John W. Weeks and former Gov. Elben S. Draper. Neither has made a formal announcement of his candidacy.

GOV. HADLEY NOT TO ATTEND OUTING

Governor Hadley of Missouri, who led the Roosevelt forces at the Republican convention at Chicago, but who declined to follow Mr. Roosevelt into the new Progressive party, will not attend the ratification meeting of the Republican state committee, according to an announcement by Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the committee today. Mr. Hadley has notified Mr. Hatfield that he will not be able to be present because his political campaigning in his home state demands his attention.

MR. BURRILL OUT OF COUNCIL RACE

Charles L. Burrill of Boston, who was a candidate for the executive council in the fourth district announced today that he intends to withdraw from the field, as his business demands that he make a journey to California, to be gone for some time.

Mr. Burrill was a candidate last year against the present councilor from this district, Alexander McGregor. Mr. McGregor is a candidate for renomination.

NOTIFICATION PLANS CHANGED.

WASHINGTON—Senator-elect Ollie M. James of Kentucky, chairman of the committee which will notify Governor Woodrow Wilson of his nomination at Seagirt Wednesday, announced Sunday that the ceremonies will begin at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon instead of 2 o'clock.

GOVERNOR MARSHALL TO ATTEND

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, definitely decided Sunday to be present at the ceremonies attendant upon the notification to Gov. Woodrow Wilson of his nomination for President at Seagirt, N. J. Wednesday. Governor Marshall, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall, will leave here this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the East.

MR. CHAFIN ON SPEAKING TOUR

FOLLOWING a noon rally at the plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company, Beverly, and another at 2 o'clock p. m. at Cabot street, Eugene W. Chafin, the Prohibition party candidate for President, plans to tour along the north shore, speaking today at Manchester, Rockport and Gloucester.

STATE WINS POINT IN DARROW CASE

LOS ANGELES—The state gained a

victory in the Darrow bribery case today when Judge Hutton ruled that it could ask Mr. Darrow if he had a conversation with Attorney Harrington, formerly Mr. Darrow's associate, in a local hotel at the time it is reported dictograph records of the conversation were taken.

The court did not rule, however, on the question of whether dictograph records of conversation were admissible as evidence. The prosecution is expected to try to introduce records in an attempt to contradict Mr. Darrow's testimony on rebuttal. It is now expected the cross-examination of Mr. Darrow will be concluded this afternoon.

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NEW COLORADO-UTAH LINE*

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Articles of incorporation have been filed here for the Provo & Eastern Utah Railroad Company. It was announced that the new company will build a railroad, from Springville to Jensen, Utah, a point near the Utah-Colorado line, and later will extend the road to Steamboat Springs, Colo., the present terminus of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific. The new company is incorporated for \$10,000,000.

NEW CITY CHARTER REJECTED.

FRESNO, Cal.—The new charter providing a commission form of government for this city was defeated at a special election recently by a light vote, 660 for to 1084 against it. One precinct in the city gave the charter a majority of one vote.

*Malden Woman Elected
Instructor in Art at the
University of Porto Rico*



MISS MARION FARNHAM

PORTO RICAN DESIRE FOR EDUCATION TAXES U. S. SAYS INSTRUCTOR

"More pupils are enrolled in the public schools of Porto Rico than the government can accommodate. All are ambitious to learn English, which is gradually supplanting Spanish on the island."

These two important factors have been found to exist by Miss Marion Farnham, who has been one of the American teachers in the island possession the last two years and who is now visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Farnham, at 15 Garnet street, Malden. Miss Farnham has just been elected instructor in art at the University of Porto Rico—a government institution—and will commence teaching there again Sept. 23, sailing from New York the week previous. She has been teaching in the continuation schools conducted by the government, having been graduated from Malden high, class of 1907, and the Massachusetts Normal Art school, class of 1911.

Miss Farnham was engaged by the government as a teacher in manual training in the schools in Porto Rico and was stationed in Coamo. Upon her arrival she started to teach manual training.

"I was told by the Spanish people there," says Miss Farnham, "that if they wanted their sons to become carpenters and their daughters to become seamstresses, they would send them to me with that request. Otherwise they wanted them to learn English and arithmetic."

There were some excellent manual training implements, but at first

there were no classes and so the government, through the department of education on the island, decided to dispose of the outfit.

"Then I started to introduce manual

training and domestic science by another means. I became a regular teacher in the schools and gradually, without the Spaniards and natives knowing it, I introduced manual training little by little until it became very popular. Then I sent to Chicago, secured another manual training outfit and now manual training is one of the most largely taught subjects there."

According to Miss Farnham, the de-

partment of education is endeavoring to conduct the schools of the island as nearly as possible along the lines of those in the United States.

"More schools and more teachers are

needed," says Miss Farnham. "There

are so many pupils in the schools that

additional enrollment has had to be adopted to care for them all.

"American girl teachers who go there

like their work and the people of the

island show them every consideration.

They are given the place of honor at all

social functions and treated with the

greatest respect. Often they are the

only Americans in a town. Usually there

are two or three or more of them to-

gether. If the government would as-

sume the teachers before they reached

Porto Rico instead of waiting until af-

ter the teachers are there before giving

them their schools, I believe it will re-

sult in more American girls going to the

island. The school positions in San

Juan, Ponce and the other large places

are those most desired by the teachers."

GETS STATE POSITION

COLUMBUS, O.—John C. Davies of

Zanesville probably will be the next state

minister. George Harrison, Republi-

cian, whom Mr. Davies will succeed,

was appointed eight years ago last April.

While Mr. Harrison has been getting

\$2000 salary, the new minister will get

\$3000. Mr. Davies is connected with

the secretary of commerce and labor,

who will report next winter. In their

report to the House recommending the

investigation, the House committee said

in part:

"If the operators are taking advantage

of the increase in wages to put an added

POLITICAL READJUSTMENT TAKING PLACE IN AMERICA GIVES LIVE TOPIC

"Readings on Parties and Elections," by Chester Lloyd Jones, Embraces Utterances of Authorities

SUBJECT FOREMOST

THE most fascinating reading in the American press at the present time is not the fiction of a novelist, the verse of a poet or the space writing of star descriptive reporters who visited the Olympic games at Stockholm or who saw the recent 19-inning game between rival league names.

No! Rather is it the slowly unfolding narrative of a process of party-making in a democracy, a process involving new alignments, shattering of all manner and kinds of old loyalties, breaking of ties, alienation of friends and setting up of new heroes to admire, shibboleths to utter and causes to be sacrificed for. Entirely apart from the merit or demerit of the issues involved or of the persons leading the new movement the phenomenon deserves study, first because of its intensely interesting and spectacular features as a revelation of followers' confidence in a leader, and second because anything that sheds light on the causes which originate parties

also illuminates the rise and growth of democracies.

What is a party for? What may it hope to do? Who have a right to create one? What measure of obedience may it expect from the dissenting minority when a majority or a guiding few dictate policies? What are the proved defects of parties in the light of history, and how remedied from within and from without? Is the United States, like European countries, passing into the era of many factions and temporary coalitions to carry out specific ends of government, and out of the era when power abides now with one and now with another historic party? These are only a few of the many aspects of party origins, methods of administration, discipline, and achievement of ideals, which are up for discussion now by the American electorate, and in no doctrinaire or abstract way. The answers given will shape thousands of first voters' choices in the coming election, as also the transfer of allegiance of hundreds of veteran electors. Women just enfranchised, youths just coming of age, veterans who always put party above country, are now asking fundamental questions of parties and of party leaders.

This being so, it is timely that this book on "Readings on Parties and Elections" (The Macmillan Company) by Chester Lloyd Jones, should have been issued. It is what is technically called a "source book." Mr. Jones' task was not to create but to cull and to quote.

LITERARY NOTES

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., is preparing what is intended to be the finest and most inclusive exhibition of the graphic arts ever assembled in the United States.

Speculation is rife as usual as to who among authors will receive the Nobel prize this year. Henri Bergson and Gerhard Hauptmann are mentioned as likely to be weighed in the balances by the judges.

A biography of George F. Watts, by his widow, will appear this autumn.

The literary member of the royal family of Spain announces another book. The Infanta Eulalia is a high born "feminist" with far from conventional views.

John Buchan, whose tales dealing with the supernatural and mysterious have attracted the attention of readers of the best English and American monthlies, is to have a collection of them ready for publication in London and New York this season.

The educational number of the Publishers' Weekly is bulkier than last year, and will be still larger next season. Multiplicity of text-books covering the same fields, rivalry of publishers eager to share in the profits, that follow success, and the immense increase of legitimate demand for literature of an educational type all tend to produce this plethoric condition of the book trade journal. It also is reflected in the dimensions of the Publishers' Trade List Annual, which, when it is issued on Aug. 31, this year, will cost \$2.50 instead of \$2 as heretofore. The book is so large now that special machinery has to be constructed to bind it. What will it be in 1950 at the present rate of progression in publication of books?

LeBaron P. Cooke, the Boston poet and author, while on his annual summer outing about picturesquely Passamaquoddy bay region, Me., is completing his latest story of contemporary American life entitled "The Stranger," to be issued in the autumn.

Kate Douglas Wiggin's play, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," is to have a London rendering. She has gone across to supervise rehearsals. The story on which it is based is being translated into foreign tongues. Polish and Roumanian are the latest.

Anatole France has been getting "copy" and local "color" for future books and articles by a camel tour through Algeria and the French Tunisian territory.

"The Oregon System," by Allen H. Eaton, has the advantage for students of newer forms of American democratic government of having been written by

AMUSEMENTS

Royal Blue Line Motor Tours From Hotel Brunswick

Daily and Sunday, to Plymouth, Gloucester, Nahant, Concord, Lexington. All day 100-mile tour, \$5.00, including dinner; half-day boat trip, \$2.50. Luxurious expert guide drives. Two-day tour to Newport and Narragansett Pier. Illustrated folder and tickets at Hotel and Travel Department, Motor Office, and leading hotels and ticket agencies. Phone B. B. 4122.

Gloucester & "North Shore"

Steel Structures "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, Boston, every night. Wednesday, 10 P.M.; Thursday, 2 P.M.; Saturday, 2.15 P.M.; Sunday, 2 P.M. Holidays leave Boston at 10.15 A.M.; leave Gloucester at 5.15 P.M. Good Music, 50¢ each. E. E. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & G. Co.

The program begins with sight-seeing on Sunday, Aug. 18, when credentials and souvenirs will be distributed. The association will visit The First Church of Christ, Scientist, public library, art museum, Simmons College, Charles river basin, Public Garden, Boston Common, Harvard College.

Monday morning there will be automobile rides through the park system and in the afternoon the ball games will begin, two to be held daily through the week at the National League ball grounds, Columbus avenue, to determine the championship, with the exception of Wednesday, when there will be an all-day picnic at Downer Landing. Evenings have been arranged with special regard to the entertainment of the ladies. A daily paper of 16 pages will be issued during the week.

Follow The BLUE FLAG Automobilist on The Charles Mats 330 Opens Daily 10AM To NORUMBEGA

FAMILY REUNIONS AT PEMBROKE NUMEROUS

PEMBROKE, Mass.—Family reunions are being held all over town, today having been assigned as the open date in the two-hundredth anniversary celebrations which will continue through the week. Sunrise was heralded by the ringing of church bells this morning, an excuse which will attend the rising and setting of the sun each day during the celebrations.

Religious services constituted the program yesterday. In the morning the service was held at the First Unitarian church which was thronged. The anniversary sermon was given by the pastor, the Rev. Charles H. Lytle and there were addresses by the Rev. D. M. Angell, pastor of the Bryantville Methodist church; the Rev. George S. Chase of the South Hanson Baptist church, the Rev. Robert A. Bryant of the First Congregational church and the Rev. Otto K. Piereson of the West Duxbury M. E. church.

In the afternoon there were services at the Congregational church and the pastor, the Rev. Robert A. Bryant, preached the sermon. In the evening a union service was held at the Baptist church and the Rev. Florus L. Streeter of the Whitman Methodist church officiated. Special music was rendered at all the churches.

RAILROAD TIES FROM JAPAN SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The British tramp steamer Clan McIver arrived here recently from Japan with a cargo of 80,000 ties for the Santa Fe Railway Company.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The inventory clearance sale held last week by Chandler & Company, is followed this week by an after inventory sale. The things offered at this sale are what were left over from last week, and as a special inducement to buy are marked even lower than they were then. This means that the bargains are greater than any before offered, and extends to every department in the store. Seven Mogul rugs are marked almost half their original price. As a rug of this character is good at any time the reduction is a noteworthy one. The rest of the collection includes lace and net curtains, hangings, upholstery goods, table linen, gowns for all occasions, hats, wraps, suits, parasols, handkerchiefs and hose.

Mr. Barnes has written a book on "Woman in Modern Society," which readers of the Atlantic during the past three months have had an opportunity to sample in some of its chapters. American and English editions are being arranged for by B. W. Huebsch, New York City. Mr. Barnes has a large following among Chautauquans, students in extension courses, etc.

Another book on the Montessori method of education of children, written by an American, will appear in October. It will be called "The Montessori Mother." Its author, Mrs. Fisher, better known as Dorothy Canfield, author of "The Squirrel Cage," has lived in Rome and been taught by Dr. Montessori. The book is to be a simple exposition, useful to mothers who may care to experiment with the method in their homes.

The publishers of Borden P. Bowne's posthumous work, "Kant and Spencer," are publishing a highly commendatory notice of the book and an appreciation of the author by Rudolf Eucken of Jena, Germany.

Interest in Fabre, the French naturalist and specialist in study of insect life, has been increased of late by reports of his impious condition, which he denies. France, however, proposes to give him a small annuity. The Century Company has just published a translation of his book "Social Life in the Insect World."

Edith Wharton's next story will be called "The Reef." The Appletons will publish it. Americans in Paris will be the chief characters, and the theme will be one growing out of contemporary problems of marriage.

James and Thomas Alexander of Dunfermline, Scotland, are known as among the best manufacturers of popular priced table linen in the world. Annually the Gilchrist Company of this city receives from them their accumulation of goods in excess of orders at a reduction in price that enables the firm to offer them at about 25 per cent less than usual prices, but with the understanding that all goods remaining unsold Sept. 1 shall be marked up to the regular prices. The consignment for this year goes on sale this morning. The table cloths are two by two and two by 2½ yards. The napkins are 20, 22 and 24 inches square. They are in neat patterns and of different values.

In addition to the sale of table linen is one of bedding. Gilchrist's standard bleached sheets, pillow cases and sheeting being appreciably reduced. Sheets, pillow cases and table linen will be stamped with one initial free of charge.

All kinds of footwear for men, women and children are put on sale at reduced prices this morning by the Jones, Peters & Newhall Company of 4 and 50 Temple place. This sale is an annual event with the firm, and is the clearing out of the summer's goods to make way for that for the autumn and winter. This firm deals in only the highest class of footwear and makes a point of having exclusive styles and novel ideas. Numbers of patrons aim to supply themselves with shoes from this firm at these semi-annual sales.

Orders received by mail and telephone will be given prompt attention and are guaranteed to be satisfactorily filled.

The program begins with sight-seeing on Sunday, Aug. 18, when credentials and souvenirs will be distributed. The association will visit The First Church of Christ, Scientist, public library, art museum, Simmons College, Charles river basin, Public Garden, Boston Common, Harvard College.

Monday morning there will be automobile rides through the park system and in the afternoon the ball games will begin, two to be held daily through the week at the National League ball grounds, Columbus avenue, to determine the championship, with the exception of Wednesday, when there will be an all-day picnic at Downer Landing. Evenings have been arranged with special regard to the entertainment of the ladies. A daily paper of 16 pages will be issued during the week.

Such delicate and appetizing desserts are made with Boston Crystal Gelatine that housekeepers keep it on hand as they do sugar and flour. It is ready to be made into something tasty at a moment's notice. It is easily prepared and delicious to the taste. One package makes two full quarts of jelly. It is made by the Crystal Gelatine Company of Boston, Mass.

SWIRL OF EUROPEAN POLITICS CASTS UP SAME COMBINATIONS

Following Extraordinary Series of Experimental Groupings, Great Powers Settle Firmly as Before

POLICIES AFFIRMED

The special review of the European situation for the Monitor shows the powers settled back into the old groupings, and waiting for new developments.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Although the much discussed Baltic meeting is past history and Russian and German warships no longer ride side by side in the blue waters of the Finnish Skerries, yet as already pointed out what really happened at this "council of princes" if anything of matter to men and things, has yet to be made known. The world is in possession of no information beyond the clearly inspired announcement that the European governments had made up their minds that the present grouping of the powers was most calculated to promote peace.

Six months ago there was another opinion abroad, but six months is a long time in European politics, and in a much shorter time the great kaleidoscope changes sometimes beyond recognition. Perhaps never has it gone through so many changes as during the past six months and perhaps never has the same picture reappeared at the end of any period with so much faithfulness.

Six months ago the triple alliance was declared by many diplomats to be doomed, today its star, which had sunk low on the horizon, mounts again steadily to the zenith. When Aenthal in the closing weeks of last year supported by all the influence of the Emperor and the great mass of public opinion in Hungary, was making his stand against the onslaught of the Clerical press of Vienna and all the efforts of pan-Germanism which clamored for war with Italy and the ending of the triple alliance; when Italy was still with disappointment and impatience at the failure of her ally, to come to her aid, even morally, in her struggle with Turkey, and when Germany stood coldly neutral and her chancellor made it quite clear, rather by what he left unsaid than by what he said, that the imperial government had really only disapproved for Italy's Tripolitan adventure; at that time the triple alliance seemed to have fallen on evil days and the probability of its renewal appeared remote indeed, even if it were not at any moment abruptly terminated.

Pendulum Swings Back

Gradually, however, a change came over the face of things. Six months ago there was a marked tendency amongst the nations of Europe to contemplate a complete reshuffling of alliances and readjustments in the balance of power, to throw off old unions and to tentatively feel after new ones. Today, everywhere is seen a return, either in progress or accomplished to the status quo ante.

France, after the now unquestioned efforts of Caillaux to bring about a rapprochement with Germany at the expense of the understanding with England, has returned once more, with increased cordiality to the triple entente. Even Russia, save for her new understanding with Austria-Hungary, after many excursions abroad, steadily day by day returns to the bounds of her traditional anti-Turkish policy.

Germany and Austria-Hungary, after manifesting an unmistakable desire to be done with the triple alliance and even to hold out proposals to Russia for the revival of the "league of the three Emperors," have reverted once more to their policy of the last 30 years, and in all the three countries concerned there is everywhere evidence of a desire to stabilize more firmly than ever the "triple bond" and insure its renewal when its agreed term expires three years from now.

War Irritated Powers

The commencement of hostilities between Italy and Turkey last autumn plunged the great powers, there can be no doubt of it, into a state of suppressed irritation. Europe did not want a war, and least of all at the moment did she want a war with Turkey. All the powers had their hands tied, France, Germany and England held high dispute about Morocco, Russia and Austria-Hungary, about Persia, and Austria-Hungary, although involved in no entanglement for the moment, was yet prevented from "throwing stones" by a certain "glass house" in Bosnia and Herzegovina which even Austra-Hungarian diplomacy could not pretend was not there. Europe was unquestionably irritated and frankly disapproving, but immediately war was declared the powers one by one with varying rapidity recognized a new situation, and it must be said because simply true, cast round to see what they could each individually gain by it.

The next two months witnessed in European politics the most extraordinary series of experiments, which have ever perhaps been attempted and which many diplomats in Europe at the present time are doing their best to forget. New alliances, new ententes, understandings and rapprochements were heard of in all directions and news was constantly arriving of some new proposed combination, sometimes begotten of high a majority.

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RAILROAD BUYS POTATO CUTTINGS FOR FARMERS

NEW ORLEANS—Southern Pacific's freight department is meeting the needs of the farmers along its line in furnishing vegetable seed to be planted in the districts where floods occurred recently, and the request of the farmers to furnish cuttings from sweet potato vines has been promptly met.

The potato vines were practically wiped out by the high water, and the farmers when they went back to their lands at once asked for potato cuttings.

The request was sent in to Charles F. Fay, general freight agent, who had charge of the purchasing and distribution of the seeds, and every effort was made to secure the cuttings in the state and forward them to the points needed.

As the cuttings were not obtainable in Louisiana, Assistant General Freight Agent Joseph Lalland sent J. F. Terrell, traveling freight agent, into Mississippi with instructions to purchase 100,000 cuttings of the sweet potato vine. These, Mr. Lalland says, will be distributed through the company's agents at New Iberia, St. Martinville, Breaux Bridge, Port Barre, Lafourche Crossing, Raceland, and Lockport, and will be of immense benefit to the farmers, as it will enable them to raise sufficient potatoes for their own use this coming fall and winter.

MONEY REQUIRED FOR DAY SCHOOLS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Hugh J. Baldwin, county superintendent of schools, has submitted to the board of supervisors his estimate of the amounts required for conducting the schools of the city for the coming school year.

For the San Diego high school, it is estimated that \$121,367 will be required. The amounts to be derived from state and county funds aggregate \$80,000 and the balance of \$41,367 deemed necessary if it is proposed shall be raised by a special levy.

POWER PLANT CONTRACT IS LET

WICHITA, Kan.—A contract has been let to John Fleming, a Wichita builder, for the construction of a new \$25,000 power house for the Kansas Gas & Electric Company, to be built in Newton. Sixty days is the time limit given to Mr. Fleming for completing the new power house.

MR. CHAFIN SPEAKS IN BAY STATE

LOWELL, Mass.—Eugene W. Chafin, Prohibition candidate for President, addressed about 1000 persons here Sunday night. Mr. Chafin spoke on the mission of the campaign and gave particular attention to the causes of the high cost of living. Capt. Charles S. Shanley of California sang.

SAY SAN DOMINGO IS DISTURBED

NEW YORK—Preparations for a general uprising in San Domingo were reported by passengers who arrived from that country on the steamer Cherokee on Sunday. They reported much discontent with the administration and declared that the insurgents are gaining ground.

CITY TO BUILD RESERVOIR

OCEANSIDE, Cal.—The city engineer has been directed to prepare plans and specifications for a reservoir of reinforced concrete near the present reservoir. The reservoir lot is 75 by 100 feet.

65 years a favorite of particular people.

Burnett's Vanilla

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

COSTUME FOR OUTDOOR GIRLS

Middy style is well liked

THE middy costume is one of the smartest and best liked for outing occasions. The blouse includes the box plait in Norfolk style that make the latest feature, and the skirt is six gored with a plait at each side that allows freedom. Short sleeves and low necks are liked by most girls, but there is a shield that can be worn and the sleeves can be cut in any length.

This dress is made of white linen, with bands of blue, and white is much liked for dresses of the kind; but blue or tan color, with bands of white, would be more serviceable and color is in every way correct. Natural colored linen with bands of red would make a good effect and is excellent for camping, boating and all occasions of the kind.

The loose blouse worn over the skirt is the preferred one, but it is not always becoming and it can be cut off and joined to a belt to form a regulation sailor blouse if need be.

For the 16-year size, the blouse will require 4½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide with ½ yard 27 inches wide for trimming; the skirt 4½ yards 27, 3½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide for linen or other material without up and down; but if all the gores must be laid on the material one way, there will be needed 7 yards 27, 3½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

The patterns of the blouse (7509) and the skirt (7346), both cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



MANY WAYS TO A MAN'S HEART

Seasonable and palatable dishes

AMONG the dishes much liked by men is veal paprika. Take two pounds of butter, one level teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of cayenne pepper. Wipe and remove a thin slice from the stem end of each tomato. Take out the seeds and the pulp. Cook slowly for an hour. Put one tablespoonful of lard in a saucepan and when hot add the onion and cook until it is tender, but do not brown it. Pour in the tomato pulp and at end of half an hour add three quarters of the bread crumbs, parsley, pepper, salt, and shrimps. Let it cook for a few minutes, then fill the tomatoes. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and put a dab of butter on top of each one. Bake in a buttered pan in a moderate oven for 35 minutes.

Baked peaches—Choose peaches that are of nearly uniform size. Wipe them with a damp cloth and put them in flat pans or baking dishes. Fill the pan half full of cold water, sprinkle the peaches well with sugar and cook them until a straw will enter them easily. This will take about an hour in a hot oven. Have a syrup, made of one cupful of sugar to two cupfuls of water, boiling on the stove. Allow six peaches to every quart can and slide them in carefully with a spoon. Put a little of the juice in which they were baked into each jar, then fill the jars to overflowing with the syrup which was made separately. Cover them quickly and be sure that they are airtight.—Good Housekeeping.

Baked tomatoes—Six tomatoes, one tablespoonful of lard, one small onion (chopped), one cupful of toasted bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of parsley (minced), one can of shrimps

TRIED RECIPES

CURRENT COMPOTE

ONE half pound of loaf sugar, one cupful of water, one quart of red and white currants.

Place the sugar and water in a saucepan and set it over the fire to simmer gently for a quarter of an hour. Then add the currants, which have been previously well washed, and let simmer for 10 minutes more. Pour into a dish and allow to get thoroughly cold before serving. This compote served with rice mold makes an excellent and tasty dish for warm weather lunches.

HUCKLEBERRY CAKE

One quart of huckleberries, three cupfuls of flour, four eggs, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, one cupful of butter, one half cupful of milk, one scant teaspoonful each of cinnamon and grated nutmeg, two cupfuls of sugar.

Beat the butter and sugar together until light and add the beaten yolks of the eggs, the milk, nutmeg, cinnamon and the whipped whites. Also add the flour, into which the baking powder has previously been sifted, and mix well. Discard all berries that are not perfectly ripe and fresh, and dredge the rest well with some flour; add them to the dough, but be careful not to mash them in mixing. Pour into buttered tins in layers about an inch thick, dust the top with sugar and bake. For the best results make this cake 24 hours before you want to use it.

BLUEBERRY MUFFINS

Two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, one half teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of berries, one half cupful of butter, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of sugar, one beaten egg.

Sift the baking powder and salt into the flour and rub in the butter. Then add the milk, the sugar and the beaten egg. Mix well and add the berries, which have been well dredged with flour, distributing them evenly. Place in muffin tins and bake in a rather hot oven for 20 minutes. Blackberries may be used in place of the blueberries if preferred, and the dough may be baked in one shallow sheet instead of in muffin form.

CURRENT AND RASPBERRY TART

One quart of currants and raspberries, four eggs, one cupful of sugar one half cupful of flour, plain pie-paste.

Separate the yolks and the whites of eggs. Beat the sugar with the yolks until light, and then fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Dredge the berries with the flour and add this to the egg mixture.

Mix the whole well and pour it

into a deep tin lined with the pie paste.

Cover with a lattice work made of thin strips of the pastry and bake in a moderate oven until the crust is baked through.

Before serving, sprinkle a little powdered sugar over the top. This marks a new epoch in smart tennis apparel.

A frock youthful in design and color

SPOTTED MUSLIN OF OLD DAYS

TAKING MODES OF THE MOMENT

Costumes marked by grace and suitability

SUMMER outdoor life with its many sports brings with it a host of practical fashions that must primarily suit the occasion and then may be as pretty and unusual as good style will permit, says Vogue.

The all-white tennis costume is no longer the only approved style. This season on many of the country club tennis courts colored gowns have been worn. One is in pink and tan linen. The skirt, of deep pink linen, carries near the knees a wide and a narrow band of tan linen inset, and these bands terminate at the seams of the front gore, where they are finished with tan pearl buttons and a line of stitching which runs half way up to the waistline. At the back and front on the left side, the skirt is laid in an inverted pleat several inches from the bottom, to allow leeway when playing.

A narrow band of tan linen encircles the blouse near its base and lends it a rather short-waisted effect. Above the band in front are two set-in pieces of the tan linen edged with stitching, and these extend under the arms, but do not show at the back. A narrower band of the tan linen forms a rounded collar on the front of the bodice and in the back becomes a pointed yoke. Below that point starts a row of small tan pearl buttons which fasten the garment.

Tan canvas tennis shoes, long, loose, white doekins gloves, a soft, tan felt hat and a long, white, chiffon veil completed the original costume. The veil was worn in the fashion approved by the girls who wish to protect face and neck from sunburn. One half of the veil is draped across the brow or the crown of the hat. The other half covers the lower part of the face and is secured at the nape of the neck. This style of frock marks a new epoch in smart tennis apparel.

A frock youthful in design and color

(cut finely), one tablespoonful of butter, one level teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of cayenne pepper. Wipe and remove a thin slice from the stem end of each tomato. Take out the seeds and the pulp. Cook slowly for an hour. Put one tablespoonful of lard in a saucepan and when hot add the onion and cook until it is tender, but do not brown it. Pour in the tomato pulp and at end of half an hour add three quarters of the bread crumbs, parsley, pepper, salt, and shrimps. Let it cook for a few minutes, then fill the tomatoes. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and put a dab of butter on top of each one. Bake in a buttered pan in a moderate oven for 35 minutes.

Baked peaches—Choose peaches that are of nearly uniform size. Wipe them with a damp cloth and put them in flat pans or baking dishes. Fill the pan half full of cold water, sprinkle the peaches well with sugar and cook them until a straw will enter them easily. This will take about an hour in a hot oven. Have a syrup, made of one cupful of sugar to two cupfuls of water, boiling on the stove. Allow six peaches to every quart can and slide them in carefully with a spoon. Put a little of the juice in which they were baked into each jar, then fill the jars to overflowing with the syrup which was made separately. Cover them quickly and be sure that they are airtight.—Good Housekeeping.

JAR SEALS

A cheap and effective way of sealing jars of jelly, marmalade, jams, preserves, says the Commoner, is to have on, the table a saucer of fresh milk and plenty

of tissue paper cut into squares of sufficient size to cover the tops of the jars, tumblers, or other receptacles, and to reach well down over the rims. Proceed with your preserving as usual, and fill the vessels with the fruit boiling hot; run through the tissue squares enough to wet, but not to break them, and lay immediately over the hot fruit, pressing gently down over the sides. Do not break the paper, and be sure to put on a second square before the first gets dry. Press well over the rim with a soft cloth. The tissue paper will form a perfect parchment.

STAINING FLOORS

Very light floors are always too conspicuous to be artistic, especially in a room with dark walls and furnishings. If you do not care to have your floors very dark, you can easily have them merely toned to look like wood mellowed by age, says Harper's Bazaar.

String Bean Salad—Make a dressing of four tablespoons of oil, one-half level teaspoon of salt, a saltspoon of pepper and one tablespoon of vinegar. Beat until an emulsion is formed and pour over about two cups of cold boiled string beans. If liked add 10 drops of onion juice to the dressing. Garnish with a little chopped cold boiled beef.

HOME HELPS

To stain wicker chairs, take 5 cents' worth of glue and 5 cents' worth of brown umber. Mix the glue with one pint of boiling water, and when quite dissolved put in the umber and mix well. When cool apply to the wicker with a soft brush. This is also a cheap and effective floor stain.

Wicker or rush chairs which at this season are often found dull and rusty-looking should be taken out into the garden or yard, and be well watered from a watering can with a rose on it. Leave them out of doors to dry and then rub with a soft brush, or duster, when they will look like new.

In the country, where sweet, fat salt pork is always at hand, the dish is not considered complete without this for seasoning, a small piece of it being boiled with the beans, says the Portland Express and Advertiser.

String Beans with Brown Sauce—Prepare and cook the beans as though they were to be served plain. While they are

cooking, put into a second saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and finely chopped ham and cook for five minutes. Then add a tablespoonful of flour, mixing well, and gradually pour in a cupful of good rich stock. Stir until smooth, seasoning with pepper, salt and a little onion juice. Strain this sauce over the beans and cook for five minutes longer.

String Bean Salad—Make a dressing of four tablespoons of oil, one-half level teaspoon of salt, a saltspoon of pepper and one tablespoon of vinegar. Beat until an emulsion is formed and pour over about two cups of cold boiled string beans. If liked add 10 drops of onion juice to the dressing. Garnish with a little chopped cold boiled beef.

ROUND ONE BEST

There are two kinds of needles in use for punch work, one is round, the other three-sided, both are equally desirable as far as making holes is concerned, but the round needle is the easier to handle and is not quite so apt to split the threads of the material. Either needle may be used with good results.—Today's Magazine.

WAIT AWHILE

When washing china do not dry it as soon as it comes out of the water, says the Montreal Star. Pile up the plates and cups on a zinc or iron tray and leave them to drain. In the course of half an hour or so they will almost dry themselves and will only need a little polishing to finish them.

FRILLS OF FASHION

Peplums, which are, after all, simply very short tunics, have the convenient trick of giving a one-piece frock the appearance of a coat and skirt.

All sorts of loopings and draperies are indulged in. The favorite styles have the drapery rather low.

The plaited styles in skirts are coming to the front, but these are usually made of chiffon, a soft silk or some sheer fabric.

Long sleeves are being shown on all the latest Paris models—from the sleeve of lace to that of taffeta, linen and rati-

ta. Soft little frills are still being worn around the neck and sleeves of the taffeta frocks.

High linen collars, very much on the Robespierre order, but not meeting with three inches of the front, have the opening filled with a band of green taffeta, plaited to the height of the collar, while an end of green taffeta finished with a band of linen falls in front.

Pittsburgh Sun.

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APPARENT AND REAL PRICES

Things to be considered in buying meats

the cutaway lines and a large collar of white hemstitched muslin caught in the front with a soft black silk cravat.

At Newport, where the dampness of August is the arch enemy of sheer and easily mussed materials, they are wearing linen skirts, usually with two or three flounces, and a taffeta coat in a brilliant hue—a geranium pink or cerise, moss green or royal purple.

With summer frocks of transparent fineness the lingerie petticoat is of course a necessity.

And here the white petticoat is better liked than the color one, matching the gown. These petticoats are just as scant as it is possible to make them; not a plait nor gather, not even a belt, is permitted to break the clinging tendency of these garments. Flat buttons and buttonholes and widths joined with cat stitch to avoid the thickness of a seam are the features of these petticoats.

An idea which has been found very convenient, although it is not new, is the detachable trimming, which is accomplished by having a beading on the skirt portion and another on the blouse. These beadings are placed one over the other, and the ribbon is laced through both of them. The same idea is carried out with the chiffon petticoats.

Many of the most attractive frocks this summer are built of two or even more materials.

Take, for instance, a gown displaying a skirt of flowered silk. Over this will be draped a tunic of voile, which is in turn, will be bordered with lace or deep maline ruffles. The corsage is kept simple with a fobu of white net edged with lace, matching that on the skirt, while the belt will be of satin in a vivid shade. Again, lace will be draped over an underskirt of plaited chiffon.

Another noteworthy combination showed a skirt of blue and white striped canvas—it is really just like awning material—over which was draped a white lawn. The tunic took the shape of plaited flounces, three in number. With this was worn a blue satin coatee, which was worn a black velvet hat.

Damask, quite obviously, is derived from Damascus.

Silk and serge are both derived from the Latin Seres, meaning the Chinese. These fabrics were first imported from that portion of Asia which is now southern China.

Velvet is from the Italian velluto, meaning woolly, this from the Latin word, a fleece. Vellum is a derivative of the same root—a pelt or hide.

Bandanna is from the Indian word meaning "bind or tie," and has reference to the manner of tying knots in the fabric to prevent the dye from reaching every part thereof. In this way, spots are left white and a rude pattern remains in the cloth.

Alpaca comes from the animal of the same name in Peru. It is of the llama species and its wool is used to manufacture the fabric employed in the making of summer garments.

Calico got its name from Calicut, a town in India, once celebrated for its cotton cloth.

Ferns for TABLE

If one cannot always have flowers for the dining room table it is well to have in reserve a freshly filled brass fern dish, says the New Haven Journal Courier. There is a touch of luxury to the centerpiece that always justifies its effort in securing.

In order to become a good judge of meats it is helpful to have a few lessons from an experienced buyer. The different cuts will thus be easily learned, but the quality of the meat depends on so many factors, as the age of the animal, the breed and the method of fattening, that it is easy to make mistakes in choosing, and the buyer will often be wise in accepting information from the dealer, if he is one who prides himself on keeping first class meats.

Having found such a one, the customer who wishes to save time and money will continue to buy of him. The very large amount of meat which some housekeepers provide is not necessary, says the Kansas City Times. In general, it is better to use a reasonable amount of that which is in prime condition, rather than to economize on the quality. The meat is easily supplemented by other dishes, and the whole meat will thus be better balanced than would be the case if a larger amount of inferior meat was provided. Although not generally understood, it is just as important that the cheaper cuts of meat, as well as the dearer ones, should come from well-fattened animals.

Cold storage as applied to whole carcasses of beef and mutton has been of great service to the buyer. By its aid prices are equalized and we are furnished even in summer with meat that has been made tender by keeping. The service rendered by cold storage of fish and poultry is not so thoroughly well established.

With all cold storage foods it is important that there shall not be a long interval between removal from storage and cooking, and this is particularly the case with poultry and fish.

OUR EQUINE FRIEND FRED GETS HIS DRIVER INTO A DILEMMA

Put Temporarily Into a Cow
Stall With Low Doors and
Fed, There Is Difficulty in
Bringing Him Forth

FARMYARD PUZZLE

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

FRED weighs about 1400 pounds and is of a dark bay color. The reader will see at once by the specifications that Fred is not a human. Let us admit at once that Fred is a horse. In our more familiar moments with Fred, when the sun and the clear upland air are picking our faces in wholeness, we do not call Fred a horse—we call him a "hoss." Calling a horse a "hoss" gives the same innocent pleasure and sense of freedom as wearing a old short shooting coat at breakfast or letting a puppy chew your bootlace. It is the same feeling of easy control that one has when one says "That's a pokey good pig!" at the same time digging him over his collar with one's stick. Not every one can say pokey instead of pretty and preserve the spirit of the usage; it requires practise, but above all self-confidence. Like all the more graphic revelations, it requires good judgment, an unconscious furrow of experience and the knowledge that one area needs a court suit, and another area needs the ripe, dear bags of holidays. So we call Fred a "hoss" when we are with him or his intimate friends, and we call him a horse when the inconsequential stranger breaks the sky line.

It is, perhaps, more for his qualities than his ordinary achievements that one likes Fred; there are some horses that can never be horses, they are too self-conscious and are always on dress parade, like the statesman that you can not conceive of leaning on a good, stout umbrella instead of the fases. But Fred is not that sort at all; he makes no pretense; he is in no way affected. If horses wore togas, he would never

wrap his about him; he is simply fat, lazy, jogging Fred; afraid of nothing, says his driver! not even the whip. Using this instrument on Fred is simply like beating carpets, save that he resounds in a somewhat different key. He moves and more or less in the direction that you wish, but not at the pace that you would like; he stops quickly and easily, doing this frequently and in the most amiable and obliging manner; his ascent of a hill is a series of studies in arrested motion, and his descent is that of an anxious elephant in tight boots. He stands well; rumination is his strong point; let him ruminating and Fred is happy and quite willing to stay in the same spot for hours.

Like many strong characters, Fred is methodical: what he has done last week and for many months and weeks, he wishes to do this week, and we think that his feelings are hurt when he is not allowed to do it. His profession, if we may call it such, is to take passengers and the willing animal quickly obeys. Did Fred? No, after bumping his high forehead against the low door twice, he backed into the stall and sulked.

The question then became, would it be necessary to leave him there, send his curvy comb, blankets and tooth brush up from the livery, trusting that as the years went by he would learn to love his new home? Or ought we to get a circus trainer, who could teach Fred how to walk on his hands and knees? Or ought we not, as the more economical plan, to leave Fred there on a low diet for a few months, so that he might diminish in pride and bulk? Or should we take the barn to pieces, so that Fred could get home by supper time? This was a very practical scheme, but the ladies that lived on the farm might have objected. Or should we build a little cubicle next to the barn that Fred might always have some one to talk to? The worst of it was that Fred was evidently hurt at the way in which we compared him to a cauliflower in a glass jar. Anyhow, we got him out at last, with a good deal of feed dust on his person.

NEW YORK HAS WATCHWOMAN
NEW YORK—Mrs. Astrid Wolfe is the first night watchwoman in this city. She has charge of a large building that is being remodeled.

MANCHESTER UNION—It is a rela-

all, he was not much to blame. You must know, then, that on a certain fine day, we started forth. Fred in the shafts, bound for a little upland farmhouse, settled on the top of a hill from which we saw range after range of hills barred by valleys, both threaded here and there with white roads that ran up into dark woods and disappeared. We were to spend the day with the kindly folk that lived there and so must needs unharness Fred. In some indescribable way the noble animal was separated from the carriage and led into the barn, his person adorned with bowlines and close-hitches of reins, breeches, traces and other odds and ends. In the barn, naught but a cow stall, with low doors, but Fred was inserted in them and left with his fodder. The hour of departure came; Fred must be united again to the carriage, but first he must get out or be got out of the cow-stall. Nothing easier; the experienced horseman in such cases makes certain professional noise and the willing animal quickly obeys.

Did Fred? No, after bumping his high forehead against the low door twice, he backed into the stall and sulked.

The question then became, would it be necessary to leave him there, send his curvy comb, blankets and tooth brush up from the livery, trusting that as the years went by he would learn to love his new home? Or ought we to get a circus trainer, who could teach Fred how to walk on his hands and knees? Or ought we not, as the more economical plan, to leave Fred there on a low diet for a few months, so that he might diminish in pride and bulk? Or should we take the barn to pieces, so that Fred could get home by supper time? This was a very practical scheme, but the ladies that lived on the farm might have objected. Or should we build a little cubicle next to the barn that Fred might always have some one to talk to? The worst of it was that Fred was evidently hurt at the way in which we compared him to a cauliflower in a glass jar. Anyhow, we got him out at last, with a good deal of feed dust on his person.

From that day our relations with Fred have been excellent, being interrupted but once by an incident in which, after

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to day deal with subjects of general interest.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—One thousand citizens of Codington county, South Dakota, recently furnished an interesting illustration of what enthusiasm and determination can do in furthering the cause of good roads. These 1000 citizens, including bankers, brokers, real estate and insurance agents, merchants, clerks and farmers, laid aside their ordinary vocations for a day and, with pick and shovel, steam excavator and grading machine, started in to make a record in road-building. There is no question that they made one. Working in relays for 24 hours they managed to construct 24 miles of roadway, running due north and south through the county, which will eventually be one of the sections of the great meridian highway from Galveston, Tex., to Winnipeg, Manitoba. . . . If all communities were animated by the same spirit that these people of Codington county have so nobly displayed, the dilapidated, disreputable and disgraceful country road would soon become only an unpleasant memory in this land of Uncle Sam!

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—A committee of the Illinois State Bankers Association, headed by Charles G. Dawes, has reported a plan whereby the public may be protected against unscrupulous private bankers. It recommends the enactment of a law requiring all existing private banks to become state banks within three years, with a minimum capitalization of \$25,000, and containing provisions for relieving small banks from direct payment of fees and mileage to state examiners, for permitting them to do a trust business and for other changes in the present laws to make possible the conversion without hardship to these banks.

The committee's plan should meet with the approval of every banker and should result in action at Springfield.

MANCHESTER UNION—It is a rela-

tively easy matter for any one who has occasion to send letters and other mail matter to foreign countries to ascertain the rates of postage, and it is a matter for some surprise that Vice Consul Orrett, at Kingston, Jamaica, should find it necessary to report that letters from the United States insufficiently stamped continue to arrive in Jamaica. It is simply a waste of time, effort and money, besides creating a prejudice against the American business firms which are at fault, for in the case of such short-paid letters, if they are accepted, the postage due has to be paid with the addition of a penalty charge. As a matter of fact, however, several merchants in Jamaica have notified the consul that they invariably refuse the receive them, especially when the letters are from new firms.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—Some figures cited in an article in the July Atlantic, by Francis Lynde Stetson, the well known corporation lawyer, show the importance which the corporation has assumed as a factor in the business of this country. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were probably not more than 100 corporations in the United States. For the fiscal year 1911-12 the number had risen to 247,000 corporations, with more than \$88,000,000,000 of stock and bonds, and \$3,360,000,000 of annual income. The total wealth of the United States is estimated at \$125,000,000,000. Thus, two thirds of the wealth of the country is held by corporations. This indicates the popularity of investments through corporations, notwithstanding some disadvantages under which such organizations operate.

MANATI UNIVERSALIST MEETING
FERRY BEACH, Me.—Sunday services at the Universalist summer conference were attended by large audiences Sunday. The exercises began with the Sunday school which was held in the grove with the Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams in charge. The Rev. Dr. J. F. Albion of Portland preached.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

POWER IN WORDS
The typewriter is mightier than the cutting gun.—Chicago Record-Herald.

USED TO IT
Knicker—All three candidates who ask your support are college men.

Bocker—Just what my boy has been four years.—New York Sun.

AN EASIER WAY
Miss Vocolo—I'm never happy unless I'm breaking into song.

Bright Young Man—Why don't you get the key so you won't have to break in?—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HELPING TO REVIVE IT
Our beautiful suburb is a trifle slow. We ought to do something to wake the people up.

"I'm doing my share. I've got a rusty lawn mower."—Courier Journal.

BOTH WRONG
"My wife still thinks I'm a treasure." "I wish mine did. She thinks I'm a treasury."—Satire.

PROOF'S THE THING
If you would win your uphill fight Just grab the world and move it; Don't only be sure you are right, But go ahead and prove it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

REASON FOR THE WHIRL
"Why does a cat chase her tail?" "I suppose it is because the cat, being strictly a domestic animal, wants to make both ends meet."—Baltimore American.

GRACES OF LANGUAGE
"Have we any gift for poetic expression in our modern life?" "Certainly. Look at the beautiful names we manage to think up for sleeping cars and apartment houses."—Washington Star.

ABOUT THIS TIME LOOK OUT!
Always it seems.

When I haven't a sou, Comes the old cry: "City taxes are due."

—Detroit Free Press.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders

Capt. E. W. Eberle and Capt. W. W. Gilmer commissioned captains from July 1.

Commander O. P. Jackson commissioned a commander from July 1.

Lieut.-Commander Sinclair Gannon commissioned a lieutenant-commander from June 7.

Lieut. Stephen Doherty commissioned a lieutenant from June 7.

Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler commissioned a lieutenant from July 1.

Lieut. H. E. Cocke detached the Kan-

sas, home wait orders.

Lieut. Mylas Joyce, detached twelfth

lighthouses, district, wait orders.

Lieut. Robert Morris, detached naval

training station, San Francisco, Cal., to the Kansas as senior engineer officer.

Navy Notes

The Mississippi placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Aug. 1. The Orion placed in service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., July 29.

BACK BAY WORK TO COST \$167,000

Upwards of \$167,000 will be needed to do the work proposed in the vicinity of Charlesgate, in changing the channel of Muddy river to make better approach to the Fens and the necessary alteration to Commonwealth avenue.

The transit commissioners have notified the mayor that the cost of the investigation provided for by chap. 27 of the resolves of 1912 into the Dorchester

tunnel extension will not exceed \$3000.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY-BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston.—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 14-2.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, B. F. MACY, 410 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3000

ART

O. CUSUMANO, Importer, Florentine Specialties, 396 Boylston st., Boston; 56 East 21st st., New York.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

Also Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards. Exclusive monthly service for advertisers. RUPERT A. FAIRBAIRN, 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Exeter, Boston, Mass.

ARTIST

PICTURES, MOTTOS, SOUVENIRS, Celluloid Markers 25c. Steel 50c. Tears Student's Desk \$2.50. Cat. free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Souvenir Cards, Albums, M. R. M. M. WHITES, 19 Bromfield st.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. MCLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston.—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 4 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowditch st., Boston.—Bibles, Steel 50c. Tears Student's Desk \$2.50. Cat. free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Extremely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamois Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET BEATING

ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., Carpet Beating, Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, 130 Kembt st., Roxbury. Tel. 10-10.

CUSTOM CORSETS

CLAFF CUSTOM CORSET—Custom made, from \$12 up. 462 Boylston st., Madame Claff, custom corsetiere. Tel. B. B. 2975.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.—Best American, English and German makes.

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MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

FLORISTS

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at favorable prices, to Monitor readers. HUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay 2311.

Malden, Mass.

TAILORS

Keister's Ladies' Tailoring College—Marie Ballew, Principal, Oakland Music Hall bldg., 3977 Cottage Grove, cor. 40th st.

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ADAMS BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq., subway st., Stamps and Cutters. WE MARK OUR DOG COLLARS FREE.

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HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refurbished and repaired.

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YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5. Rent on easy terms. Rem. No. 6 Smith No. 2 AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.

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AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 58-40 CORN-HILL, BOSTON.—Wall paper of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

THOMAS F. SWAN, 24 Cornhill, Boston. The most complete stock of fine and medium grades of WALL PAPER.

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COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

HARDWARE

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsmen:

BOSTON

Stefano Badessa, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge st.
A. F. Bolt, 678 Shawmut ave.
G. Harvey, 175 Columbus ave.
F. Kenney, 774 Washington ave.
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.
Jennie Marzynski, 104 Elliot st.
Charles Octave, 241 1781 Washington.
E. Richardson, 580 Washington.
Minard & Thompson, 397 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON

H. L. Buswell, 102 Saratoga st.
A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard M. Howell, 179 Harrison ave.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 276 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON

Howard Fribbie, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 75 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 363 West Broadway.

ALLSTON

Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.
O. P. Chase, 110 Allston st.

ARLINGTON

Arlington News Company.

L. H. Cooper, 110 Allston st.

AYER

Sherwin & Co., 110 Allston st.

BEVERLY

Beverly News Company.

BROOKLINE

W. D. Palmer, 238 Washington st.

BROCKTON

George C. Hart, 187 Main st.

CAMBRIDGE

Amee Bros., Harvard square.

F. L. Bealme, 563 Massachusetts ave.

DANVERS

Danvers News Co., 110 Danvers st.

CHELSEA

as Blawie, 130 Atlantic Avenue st.

Smith Brothers, 106 Broadway.

William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DORCHESTER

H. H. Hunt, 1466 Dorchester ave.

EVERETT

M. B. French, 110 Broadway.

FALL RIVER

J. W. Mills, newsman, 41 So. Main.

FAULKNER

L. M. Harcourt, 110 Faulkner st.

FITCHBURG

Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN

J. W. Williams, 110 Franklin st.

FOREST HILLS

James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde Pk. ave.

GLoucester

Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Main st.

HARVILL

William E. Hart, 110 Washington sq.

HUDSON

Charles G. Fairbanks, Co., 23 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN

Barrett & Cannons, 751 Centre st.

LAWRENCE

James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER

A. C. Hosmer, 110 Leominster st.

LOWELL

G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimac st.

Lynn

F. W. Newhall, 110 Lynn st.

MALDEN

L. P. Russell, 83 Ferry st.

MANCHESTER, MASS.

L. W. Floyd.

MEDFORD

W. C. Morris, 94 Washington st.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE

Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.

WEST MEDFORD

N. E. Wilbur, 170 High st.

MELROSE

George L. Lawrence, 110 Melrose st.

NEEDHAM

V. A. Rose, 110 New Bedford st.

ROXBURY

G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchas st.

NEWBURYPORT

Fowles New Company, 110 State st.

ROCKLAND

A. S. Peterson, 110 Rockland st.

ROSLINDALE

W. W. Davis, 110 Popular st.

PLYMOUTH

Charles A. Smith, 110 Plymouth st.

QUINCY

L. A. Chapin, 110 Quincy st.

READING

M. F. Charles, 110 Reading st.

THE NEWTONS

G. F. Briggs, 273 Wash. st. Newton.

NEWTON

W. E. Robins, 1241 Center st. Newton.

C. H. Stacey, P. O. bldg. New.

A. V. Harrington, Cole block, 365 State st. Newton.

SALEM

A. F. Goldsmith, 110 Barton sq.

SOMERVILLE

Al. Ward, 265 Pearl st. Winter Hill.

WEYMOUTH

H. W. Leach, 365 Somerville ave.

FRUITLAND

Franklin & Co., 110 Fruitland st.

FRUITLAND

C. L. W. Williams, 110 Fruitland st.

THE KNICKERBOCKER

190 State st. W. F. Conklin & C., 110 Fruitland st.

WALSH

H. C. Bakeman, 110 Upper Falls.

WALTHAM

E. S. Ball, 600 Main st.

WEAVERTON

W. N. Towns, 229 Moody st.

WEST SOMERVILLE

L. H. Steele, 110 College ave.

WINCHESTER

Winchester News Co., 110 Winchester st.

WOBURN

Moore & Parsons, 110 Woburn.

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BRIDGEPORT, New Co., 265 Middle st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

W. C. Gibson, 102 North Main st.

CONCORD

Eugene Sullivan & Co., 110 Main st.

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N. D. Estes, 110 Lewiston st.

PORTLAND

J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.

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WESTERLY, N. H. Nash.

VERMONT

NEWPORT

Bigelow's Photo, 110 State st.

ST. JOHNSBURG

Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

RHODE ISLAND

WESTERLY, N. H. Nash.

VERMONT

NEWPORT

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MAINE

W. C. Gibson, 102 North Main st.

MANCHESTER

Eugene Sullivan & Co., 110 Main st.

MANCHESTER

L. T. Mead, 12 Hanover st.

PORTLAND

J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

COOK AND SECONDAID MAID wanted for

Brookline

about \$15 per week; must be good

assistant

and good references; must be good

COMMONWEALTH PIER PLANS TO BE FINISHED BY DIRECTORS OF PORT

Following a conference of the New Haven road attorneys with the port directors today the latter will make plans for taking over the Commonwealth pier and beginning its development.

On Aug. 15 the directors of the New Haven road will meet to consider the proposition and will undoubtedly ratify it, according to the understanding at the office of the port directors. Then with the formal approval of the mayor, the Governor and his council and that of the Boston & Maine directors, all of which is said to be practically assured, the port directors will be free by Sept. 11 to go ahead.

They have planned several large features, including a grain elevator, a large freight shed, two railroad tracks, a broad teaming avenue and possibly a traveling crane for loading and unloading of heavy freight and an upper story for passengers and light freight.

One plan shows the grain elevator in the middle and on another it spans a teaming avenue. As the pier is very wide it can receive large steamers on both sides, with the same general treatment for both.

A street is to be extended from Summer street to the pier on a high level, according to one of the plans. Whether it is to be a bridge or an embankment at the Craddock dam today, the work having been completed.

MEDFORD

Lombard Williams, former representative, and once a resident of this city but now of Dedham, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for senator from the second Norfolk district.

He was a member of the Medford common council 1900 and 1901 and served in the Legislature from Medford in 1902 and 1903.

The large dredges which have been used in the Mystic valley basin opening it to the motor boats, canoes and sail boats as far as the Mystic lakes, were towed out through the Mystic locks at the Craddock dam today, the work having been completed.

CONCORD

Hall Brothers of Littleton, Mass., have been awarded the contract for the grading at the new Peter Bulkeley grammar school which will be opened this fall for the first time.

The Rev. W. W. Campbell formerly pastor of the church spoke at the Christian Endeavor meeting last evening in the Union church at Concord Junction.

The Concord Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, is planning to have an exhibit of flowers at their flower show on Aug. 6.

LEXINGTON

This evening a delegation from the Lexington Grange, No. 233, Patrons of Husbandry, will upon invitation attend the meeting of the Waltham Grange in Odd Fellows hall at 8 o'clock. National Master Oliver Wilson and State Master Charles M. Gardner will be present.

The Rev. John Mills Wilson, pastor of the Lexington Unitarian church, conducted the fifth in the series of the union vacation services of the Hancock Congregational and First Parish Unitarian churches, Sunday morning in the former church.

READING

Former Selectman George L. Pratt announces that he will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative at the coming election. Mr. Pratt was a candidate for the office last year and polled a large vote.

The board of registrars of voters will be in session at its office Tuesday evening from 7:30 until 9 for the purpose of certifying nomination papers for the primaries. The registrars will also be in session Saturday evening for the same purpose.

EVERETT

During the first three days of the postal savings bank, opened Thursday at the local postoffice, there were 24 depositors and the total amount was about \$15.

Petitions are in circulation about the city to the metropolitan park commission asking that a special officer be stationed between Everett avenue and Broadway in the Revere beach boulevard. The city of Everett has stationed an officer at the boulevard and Broadway.

MELROSE

A union meeting of the evangelical churches in town was held last evening at the Central Methodist church. The sermon was given by the Rev. W. L. Phillips.

The local shoe cutters have been promised an increase of 25 cents a day in their wages to conform with the wages that are being paid in other towns. The new schedule of prices will go into effect the next run.

MALDEN

The Jeffs hotel on Summer street has been sold to Mrs. D. P. Church of Dorchester.

Miss Emma L. Fall, daughter of former mayor and Mrs. George Howard Fall, who has been probation officer at the Springfield district court for the past month, has resigned to resume the practice of law in this city and Boston.

BROOKLINE

William Craig, one of the Norfolk county commissioners, and Dr. Everett M. Bowker are candidates for county commissioners.

QUINCY

A sacred concert was given at the clubhouse of the Wollaston Yacht Club Sunday afternoon.

HANOVER

The Rev. Robert Walker, chaplain of the state reformatory at Concord, Mass., occupied the pulpit of the St. John's Episcopal church Sunday morning.

HANOVER

The school committee has begun the work of repairing the school buildings in town for the opening of school next month.

HANSON

The tax rate this year will be \$17.50.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

Women interested in the movement for forming the Wakefield District Nurse Association plan to start the project late in the fall. Funds are being raised to carry on the work and many prominent persons have responded to the appeal.

Notices printed in several languages and calling attention to the law regarding carrying weapons, will be posted this week by Chief of Police Pollard. The police department has also had a blue light installed outside its headquarters in the town hall.

A campaign against automobile drivers who fail to sound their horns and whistles at the intersections of streets was begun today by the police department. Chief Pollard says that hundreds of auto drivers endanger the lives of children and other persons by neglecting to give warning of their approach.

WINCHESTER

On Wednesday practically all of the stores in town are to be closed in observance of merchants' day when the merchants and their employees and friends are to go to Nahant for the day.

The Edison Electric Company has placed one of the new mast-arm lights on Beacon street as an experiment, and the selectmen are considering the installation of a number of these lights about town.

CHELSEA

The agent of the board of underwriters is inspecting the fire department and will make recommendations to the mayor and aldermen either today, or tomorrow. He has already declared the staff of men employed to be inadequate and will recommend more men. It is believed that several of the call men will be made permanent.

George A. Hatch, president, and H. Raymond Carter, superintendent of the Cary Boys Club, are at Prout's Neck, Me., for two weeks. This week the club rooms will be closed during the next week that some needed improvement may be made.

The two Everett boys, who were sentenced by Judge Cutler of the local court to work for one week on the farm from which they were convicted of having stolen onions, have asked the owner to hire them for the remainder of the vacation. The boys did good work, became interested in the proper manner of raising the different vegetables and are planning to start a bank account if permitted to work.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Increases have been made in Arlington, Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, Cambridge, Swampscott, Milton, Everett and Lexington. Winchester made the largest increase, \$1.

BOSTON TAX RATE, IT IS SAID, WILL SHOW AN INCREASE

BOSTON'S TAX RATE FOR THE ensing year will be announced Wednesday or Thursday and, it is understood at city hall, will probably be \$16.50, an increase of 10 cents on \$100.

It is possible that the rate will remain at \$16.40 in the event of the personal property valuation making sufficient concessions to cover the losses due to transfers of several rich estates during the past year, by trustees.

Of the 52 Massachusetts cities and towns that have announced their tax rate, the majority have shown a reduction, owing to increase in real estate valuations. Lynn, Lawrence, Melrose, Winthrop and Nahant remain as last year.

Saugus made the greatest reduction, \$4.90 from \$25.00. Other large communities showing reductions are Concord, Malden, Danvers, Topsfield, Somerville, Waltham, Ipswich, Salem, Westwood, Easthampton, Marblehead, Chelsea, Medford, Belmont, Bellingham, Palmer, Dennis, Shelburne.

Increases have been made in Arlington, Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, Cambridge, Swampscott, Milton, Everett and Lexington. Winchester made the largest increase, \$1.

GOV. FOSS LOUD IN PRAISING CANAL AFTER HIS VISIT

That the Cape Cod canal will be a boon to Boston as well as the rest of New England is the opinion reached by Governor Foss after making an inspection of the work with Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, and Galen L. Stone and an official of the company. The Governor returned yesterday. From Marion the party went in a yacht to Buzzards bay and thence by automobile to the other end of the canal at Sandwich, stopping at various points to watch dredgers at work. There are now 700 men employed.

The Governor is enthusiastic over the canal. The high cost of living, in his opinion, is due in great part to the cost of distribution, particularly transportation. Development of waterways, he feels, will tend to reduce prices. He expects to have something to say on the subject in his campaign.

MR. AND MRS. TAFT MAY BE GUESTS AT HAMMOND FETE

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the lawn fete to be held on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond on Friday, Aug. 23, for the Women's Titanic fund, with which to build a memorial arch. The fund is now \$20,000.

The President and Mrs. Taft have been invited to be guests of honor of the fete and there is a long list of patronesses.

A dramatic and musical program will be provided by Miss Edith Wynne Mathison, Charles Rann Kennedy, William K. Harcourt, Miss Alice Fisher and others. The Boston and Yale quartets will sing, and Miss Virginia Tanner will dance. There will be music in the afternoon by the Salem Cadet Band.

MILITARY SCHOOL COMES TO CLOSE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Highland military Academy, Salisbury street, established in 1856 by Caleb H. Metcalf, A. M., has passed out of existence. This was announced by Capt. Selwyn Beede Clark, C. E.

Highland military Academy, Worcester, in the 55 years of its existence, has become known throughout the country as a military institution of standing. Students were enrolled from every state in the Union and many of its graduates have won signal military honors and achieved success in the field of business.

The academy was a boarding school and a large proportion of its pupils came from a distance.

FIREMEN WILL MUSTER 60 TUBS

At a meeting Sunday afternoon of the Winnisimmet Veteran Firemen's Association of Chelsea, having in charge of the arrangements for the annual muster of the New England Veteran Firemen's Association, in Chelsea, Aug. 22, William H. Hathaway of Gloucester, president of the New England League, stated that he expected at least 60 tubs would be represented in the playout and that the muster would be the greatest ever held by the league.

The committee, of which Fred Young is the chairman, has secured \$900 in contributions.

GOVERNMENT SUES PRESS BUREAU

CHICAGO—With the filing of an agreed decree in a civil anti-trust suit against the Western Newspaper Union, and the American Press Association, the federal government took an advanced step yesterday. Captain Conde was to have made an attack from the department of justice regarded as the possibility of a combination to influence the opinions of 60,000,000 readers of rural newspapers.

EAGLES GATHER FOR CONVENTION

CLEVELAND, O.—Every incoming train today brought additional delegates to the national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and at noon it was estimated there were more than 50,000 visitors. An all-day reception, the Boston-Cleveland baseball game this afternoon, and a grand ball tonight formed today's program.

JUDGE UPHOLDS FREE SPEECH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Twenty Socialists, including nine young women, jailed for street speaking without a police permit, kept the other prisoners awake all night with cell oratory. There was no sleep, just speeches. The Socialists were discharged today, Magistrate Goettman upholding free speech.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

MONTANA LANDS

FOR SALE—MONTANA RANCH, 900 acres in two units 450 acres each, near state's largest creek, irrigation cultivated, new and crooked timber buildings and improvements, including machinery, and timber; everything necessary to start right in, one mile from bustling city of 2000; part of town, while the ranch is 10 miles from it; small cottages all completely furnished and rented. It takes now, good returns this season. Price \$3000; one half down, \$1500; \$1000 to start chance for man and wife, or family. Good schools. Phone East 308, or address A. H. THOMPSON, 248½ Hawthorne ave., Portland, Ore.

WANTED: RESTAURANT MAN TO OPEN RESTAURANT IN TOWN OF 7000; no opposition to good, clean place; new building; main corner of town; lessor has two hotels. European, to draw from: cheap. Tel. B. B. 177. ALEXANDER, Napa, Cal.

REAL ESTATE

WALTER K. BADGER
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Reading, Pa. Tel. Office 125, Res. 183

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
TEMPLE ST., READING. Tel. 223-3

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ORANGE, LEMON, WALNUT groves; extra choice; income, earning; beautiful suburban homes. WRIGHT, KINGSLY & CO., Pasadena, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—UTAH

FOR SALE—355 acres asphalt deposit, with lithograph stone; cheap, cash deal; apply F. J. VINCENT, 520 E. 4th St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY—Weekly circular brings it Dept. 76, P. O. Leeland, St. Milk St., Newbury St., Boston.

SUMMER COTTAGES

COTTAGE FOR SALE

Three minutes walk from Hotel Pemberton; all rooms, front, corner, furnished, electric lights, 3 rooms, bath, on Chanell street. Inquire at house, or Box 45, Hull, Mass.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

BUSINESS WOMAN will share her attractive, cool apartment with another woman. Write MISS LOCKE, 150 West 10th st., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
Furnished or Unfurnished.

From 1 to 9 rooms. Back Bay, Beacon Hill, Copley Square, Brookline, 2 and 3 room suites. Walk to theater, subway, etc. Tel. 216 Beacon st.; 2 rooms with bath, 1263 Beacon st.; 6 rooms with bath, 1346 Beacon st.; 9 rooms and bath, 14 Beacon st., Boston. Tel. 2340 or 1576-L.

INSURANCE

SAMUEL GRAHAM
INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
REAL ESTATE LOANS,
175 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

AUTOMOBILES

Cadillac 4 Cylinder

Touring car for sale; A1 condition, top, speedometer, clock, gas tank, trunk rack, Columbia, windshield, extra shoes, cases, etc. F. B. HUNTER, 238 G. Board of Trade, Boston.

DENTISTRY

W. J. MACBRIDE
3000 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
N. W. Phone 9017
Evening 2000

DR. BILAL NAGILO POWELL
Tel. 120-149 Tremont St.
Rooms 910, 911, Lawrence Bldg., Boston

DR. D. Y. BOWER
Suite 1420, Peoples Gas Building
Telephone Central 4374

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT
1000 Masonic Temple
Phone Central 1861

DR. A. V. H. NUMBERS,
209 Forest Hill, Los Angeles, Calif.

A-2103 LOS ANGELES, CAL. B'dway 1500

ROOMS—CHICAGO

DESIRABLE,

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Jacob L. Nesson has purchased a parcel of vacant land for improvement on Beacon street, corner of Munson street, Back Bay. The land is assessed for \$14,000 and was sold by the Sarah E. Laurence estate.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

The sale is just reported of the estate, 1479 Dorchester avenue, near Faulkner street, Fields Corner, Dorchester, comprising a frame dwelling house of 14 rooms and 14,077 square feet of land, having a frontage of 82 feet. The estate is assessed on a valuation of \$10,000. The purchaser was Paul Epstein, the grantors being the Newton Centre Savings Bank. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

ARTHUR G. CARVER has taken title from Robert C. Martin to a frame residence and lot situated 93-95 Lauriat avenue, near Boyden street. There is a land area of 3750 square feet taxed for \$900 which is included in the \$7000 total assessed valuation.

WEST END AND WEST ROXBURY

Hyman M. Goldstein and another are the new owners of a 3½-story brick dwelling situated 67 Phillips street, near Grove street, West End, together with 753 square feet of land. It is taxed in the name of Louis Zierman for \$300, and \$200 of this amount is upon the land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Center st., 387-399, ward 22; Max E. Fleming, R. A. Watson; brick stores. Spectacle Island, ward 2; Boston Development Co., Inc., for stores. St. James st., 1863, ward 11; Derby, Robins, Son & Shepard, A. W. Blackman et al., trs.; alter stores and dwelling. Franklin st., 14, 15, 16, 17; Herbert W. Mason, Putnam & Allen, alter dwelling. Morton st., 724, ward 24; Robert Tweed, move dwelling. Freeport st., 95, ward 20; Anchor Laundry Cottage st., 111 and 113, ward 22; Frank Santarpio, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick stores and dwelling. Hanover st., 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119; Burkhardt Co.; alter wagon shed. St. Paul st., cor. South st., ward 23; city of Boston; alter wagon shed.

HUNDREDS VISIT MILITARY CAMP AT WEST BARNSTABLE

WEST BARNSTABLE (Battery 3) of Worcester, doing duty with the first battalion, field artillery, M. V. M., was busy Sunday entertaining friends, many coming down from the neighboring cities, as well as many of those who are summering in this vicinity.

The following were guests at the headquarters: Rear Admiral and Mrs. George F. H. Buffington, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. John Perrins, Mrs. A. Beales, Miss Ruth DeSassise, of Fall River; Capt. John H. Sherburne, commander of battery A, M. V. M.; Maj. Charles T. Hilliker, Maj. George I. Canfield, Capt. George A. Kyle and Capt. George T. Jones, eighth infantry, M. V. M.; Miss Winona Aldred and Miss Mildred Crosby of Barnstable; Judge Freeman H. Lothrop, Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Jones Jr., Miss Hilda V. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Macomber, Harold Macomber, Miss Lucretia Proctor, Miss Blanche Hiller, Miss Elsie Lapham of Brockton, Miss Laura Hazel Anderson of Centerville.

WEAVERS MAP OUT A STRIKE POLICY

WEST BEDFORD, Mass.—Leaders of the striking weavers held an all-afternoon session on Sunday, mapping out a policy. They said that their report would be made to the executive committee of the Weavers' Union this evening. The executive council of the National Federation of Cloth Weavers held an important meeting here on Sunday. The largest part of the session was devoted to the fining system. The council went on record as being opposed to the fining of weavers.

Backing the strike, the council voted a grant of \$1000 to the Weavers' Union.

The council will also send out requests that all locals affiliated with the federation make liberal donations to the funds for conferences today.

At a meeting of the marine firemen yesterday the union voted to continue the strike which has now been in progress for several weeks.

LABOR OPPOSES LUCE AND QUINN

Resolutions adverse to Lieutenant-Governor Luce and Sheriff John Quinn have been passed by the Boston Central Labor Union. Those against the Lieutenant-Governor were passed because he refused to let the Carmen come into the State House as a body during the strike.

Resolutions against the sheriff were passed; it is said, because he uses non-union bread to feed the inmates of the Charles street jail.

General Organizer William John and International Vice-President M. J. Keough, who are acting for the Boston Iron, Steel and Brass Molders and Cordwakers' Unions in the strike at a score of local shops for the standard \$2.50 wage for the nine-hour workday, yesterday received requests from two of the firms for conferences today.

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SAYS OIL TRUST'S MONEY REFUSED

WASHINGTON—Norman E. Mack, who was Democratic national chairman in 1908 campaign, was recalled today before the Senate investigating committee to amplify his former testimony in the light of definite records recently obtained by the committee. Senator Jones wanted to know why the national conference committee refused a \$5000 contribution from Col. James Gaffey of Pennsylvania. "Was it because he was connected with the Standard Oil Company?" Jones asked.

"He may or may not have been, but the impression of people generally was that he was so connected," answered Mack.

GOVERNMENT SUES JERSEY RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA—The United States government today filed suit in the United States district court against the Central Railroad of New Jersey to recover \$1000 for alleged violations of the act to promote the safety of employees.

It is charged that telegraphers were allowed to work beyond the time specified in the statutes.

MOLDERS' OFFICIALS ARE HERE

Michael J. Keough of Cincinnati, O., international vice-president of the Brass, Iron and Steel Molders' Union, and William John, the business agent, with the presidents of the local brass, iron, steel and core makers unions met today at 724 Washington street. It is said that along with plans for furthering the strike of the molders, the men are considering the result of negotiations with two firms toward a settlement.

M.R. HARDIE TO VISIT BOSTON

Keir Hardie, Socialist member of the English Parliament, has written the Boston Socialist Club that he will be in this city to speak on Labor day. Arrangements are being made to have him appear in Tremont Temple.

1500 FIREMEN COMING HERE TO CONVENTION

Nearly 1500 firemen and their wives will attend the thirty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association in Faneuil hall, Oct. 9, 10, 11. All fire departments of the state will be represented, and extensive plans are being arranged for the accommodation and entertainment of visitors. Two days will be assigned to business and the third to social features.

Plans are being advanced by the Boston fire department in conjunction with the Boston protective department. The special committee directing matters consists of Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner; John A. Muller, chief of the fire department; J. O. Taber of South Boston; J. G. Shallow, acting chief ladder 15; Lieut. F. Leahy, engine 26; Lieutenant Cosgrove; Samuel Albert, superintendent, and John Lane of the protective department. J. Maloney of Boston is secretary of the committee on arrangements.

A series of ball games is being arranged and exhibitions of fire drills as well as exhibitions by the recruits at the drill hall on Albion street. There will be receptions at all fire stations throughout the city. It is now 12 years since the convention was held in Boston.

BOSTON CHAMBER FAVORS RAILROAD BOATS IN CANAL

Opposing the prohibition against railroad-owned steamships operating through the Panama canal, the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce reports in favor of legislation that will give the interstate commerce commission power over rates of steamships plying between ports of the United States similar to that which it has over railroad rates.

The committee thinks that if railroad-owned vessels are kept out, the development of canal traffic, with consequent benefit to shippers, would be hindered. To prevent the possibility of monopoly, it recommends the new power for the interstate commerce commission.

The directors of the port already have expressed themselves in favor of giving railroad-owned boats the same privileges in the canal as other ships.

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ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EARLYBOUND

Sailings from New York

SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings

EARLYBOUND

Sailings from New York

SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings

EARLYBOUND

Sailings from New York

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Sailings from New York

SAILINGS

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

FOUR PER CENT BONDS OF TWO GOULD RAILROAD COMPANIES

Striking Contrast Between Securities of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash—Both Properties in Need of New Funds and Complete Rehabilitation

NEW YORK—The position of the 4 per cent bonds of two old Gould railroads, Missouri Pacific and Wabash, present an exceptional opportunity at this time of comparing the relative worth of these two issues. Both of them have sold near enough to each other lately to cause investors who usually are willing to take risks with their capital to measure them against each other, and though one of the issues is that of a bankrupt system which is undergoing drastic reorganization, the comparison has not at all been to its discredit.

It is an obvious enough fact that if the Missouri Pacific could build up its physical property sufficiently, its financial difficulty would disappear. But it has no means of effecting rehabilitation saving by the sale of new securities, and these bonds will not take. How near, if near at all, the long-threatened receivership may be, even those responsible for the highest price of last year, 82, the other road's stock was still even with comparison with last year's best price of 71%, and were far above their lowest price of last year, 47, quoted when it first was realized that receivership was inevitable.

That the bonds of a company in the hands of a receiver who is making no effort to conserve net earnings should thus disclose a more favorable record than the bonds of a company whose management's greatest desire is to show fixed charges well earned would be striking were it not recognized that the Missouri Pacific is hovering along the edge of receivership, while the Wabash has progressed a considerable way toward reorganization. The plan which has been under discussion by Wabash interests several weeks, calling for an assessment of \$40 a share upon both the common and preferred stock, and providing for retirement of the refunding 4 per cent bonds by means of 50 per cent cash distribution and a 50 per cent payment in preferred stock, has looked extremely well to those eyes which last winter saw

ahead no such thing as a possible cash payment, but instead a probable extensive scaling down of the 4 per cent securities. In place of the bondholders being made to bear part of the burden of reorganization, it now appears that the plan is to ask shareholders to stand the entire cost. How far the objection of the shareholders to this proposal will go has not yet developed; that it is a good plan for the Wabash in that it will put, through the assessment roughly \$37,000,000 of money in place of that amount of water in the Wabash capitalization has been accepted, and that it would be a far better thing for the bondholders than had appeared possible six months ago is known. If, despite the opposition that is now faced, the plan is adopted, holders of the bonds of the Wabash will have been given more than they had expected.

With the Missouri Pacific, however, the outlook for the bondholders is not at all so clear. At the present time discussion of receivership is not so general or persistent, but the thought of default of interest is nearly all of the time in the minds of the 4 per cent bondholders, and each monthly statement that is published showing a decrease of earnings or an increase in operating costs leads to a calculation on the part of the bondholders to learn how near or far the company has come to meeting its fixed requirements. At a trifle above 70, they yield nearly 6% per cent, and, for a collateral "gold" bond, are low enough to be regarded as selling at a receivership price, even though friends of the system emphatically declare that it will emerge from its difficulties under the guidance of President Bush.

What the Missouri Pacific most needs is exactly what the Wabash has most needed—drastic scaling down of securities. In actual figures, the Missouri Pacific's gross capitalization may not seem so unusually large—it is not, for instance, so great per mile as that of the Atchison, Kansas & Texas, Rock Island, Chicago, Alton, or a dozen other roads. In the fiscal year 1911, its net earnings per mile were \$1300; those of the Atchison were \$3356, of the Kansas & Texas \$2603, the Rock Island \$2421 and the Alton \$4074. President Bush, from the first day that he took hold of the system, found that what must occur was an upbuilding of the road to a point where it could carry at least those securities issued against it which represented fixed charges. It was not possible for him to give the road what it most needed, namely, an expulsion of water from its capital and an injection of many millions worth of improvements to roadbed and equipment, so he did only what he was able—used gross earnings and built up the company's lines as best he could in that way.

To an extent he has been successful; in the 11 months ending May 31 he was able to increase maintenance of way expenses about 8 per cent and enlarge the expenditures of upkeep of equipment 5 per cent over 1911. At the same time he succeeded in one other important direction, by cutting down transportation costs, or actual running expenses, about 5 per cent, so that instead of making inroads on the balance of earnings necessary for fixed charges the reduced running expenses and increased gross income offset the large maintenance appropriations to the extent of \$1,394,000. Through "adjustments"

EQUIPMENT ORDERS ARE ENCOURAGING TO THE INDUSTRY

NEW YORK—Judgment of almost every equipment company is that 1912 will be a big year. Railroads have been curtailing purchases for some years, and this alone would largely account for the previous fiscal year's report there was shown an excess of fixed charges over net income of \$6,532,000. If such a deficit occurs and has to be met out of the company's assets, there will be left a profit and loss surplus of about \$7,000,000, as against \$16,655,000 two years ago and \$23,416,000 at the close of 1908.

It is an obvious enough fact that if the Missouri Pacific could build up its physical property sufficiently, its financial difficulty would disappear. But it has no means of effecting rehabilitation saving by the sale of new securities, and these bonds will not take. How near, if near at all, the long-threatened receivership may be, even those responsible for the highest price of last year, 82, the other road's stock was still even with comparison with last year's best price of 71%, and were far above their lowest price of last year, 47, quoted when it first was realized that receivership was inevitable.

Increase in locomotives purchased is even greater proportionately. American Locomotive Company is booking orders at a rate that will require it soon to operate at capacity. It experienced considerable loss through the boilermakers' strike early in the year. Although business during May and June was exceptionally good, the quarterly report to be issued this month will show only a comfortable margin of earnings on the preferred. The remainder of the year, however, will show larger returns. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if the common stock will receive any benefit, at least until a portion of the outstanding \$8,600,000 gold notes are taken up. Of this issue \$1,000,000 falls due Oct. 1, 1912; \$2,000,000 Oct. 1 for each succeeding year thereafter until 1918.

American Car & Foundry Company has had a very good year, and officials are optimistic regarding prospective business. It has now in operation all its 15 plants, employing about 20,000 men.

Pressed Steel Car Company is earning its dividend more comfortably than for two years:

Railway Steel Spring Company is booking an exceptionally large number of orders, and July has been better than any previous month this year, and this year will be the best since 1910.

One of the most gratifying conditions to car and locomotive makers is that prices are being steadily advanced. Larger cars are being required by the railroads, and better prices obtained, which means a more reasonable profit than for a long time.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

June Increase
Oper. revenue \$965,538 \$48,890
Oper. income 214,783 34,296
Fiscal year 1,282,673 *61,187
Oper. income 2,578,208 *170,710

CANADIAN NORTHERN
Fourth week July \$75,000 \$147,300
Month July 1,828,000 2,300,000

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & ST. MARIE

Gross \$1,393,535 \$291,829
Net 414,407 13,351

Fiscal year 17,105,688 3,969,778
Gross 6,396,142 2,475,936

Chicago Division

Frost \$87,942 \$142,679
Net 209,178 101,785

Fiscal year 9,578,554 741,883
Gross 2,522,801 715,333

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

Frost \$87,942 \$142,679
Net 209,178 101,785

Fiscal year 9,578,554 741,883
Gross 2,522,801 715,333

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

NEW YORK—Following table gives the latest quotations of the Standard Oil subsidiary companies:

	Bid	Ask
American-English Oil	10	10 1/2
Atlantic Refining	455	490
Borne-Seramy	175	200
Buckeye Pipe	185	200
Colonial Oil	165	180
Cross Pipe	850	925
Continental Oil	65	105
Cumberland Pipe	415	450
Diamond Pipe	235	240
Gaith Signal	143	150
Indiana Pipe	125	130
International Transit	395	405
Northern Pipe	190	170
Ohio Oil Co.	310	364 1/2
Petrolite Oil	635	665
Solar Refining	360	310
Southern Pipe	175	185
S. W. Pennsylvania Pipe	290	300
Standard Oil, California	195	200
Standard Oil, Indiana	270	275
Standard Oil, Kentucky	470	485
Standard Oil, Louisiana	45	55
Standard Oil, Nebraska	365	330
Standard Oil, N. J. ex-sub	418	423
Standard Oil, New York	510	520
Standard Oil, Ohio	275	280
Union Tank	190	213
Vacuum Oil	77	80
Washington Oil	178	182
Watkins-Pierce	39	35
	1,000	1,000

NEW MEXICO METAL OUTPUT

WASHINGTON—Output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in New Mexico, in 1911, was \$2,704,843, against \$2,691,080 in 1910. Production of gold increased \$280,384; silver increased \$262,153; copper decreased \$78,807; lead decreased \$56,637; and zinc decreased \$393,240.

BOILER TUBES HIGHER

PITTSBURGH—Manufacturers of charcoal boiler tubes have announced a new list effective immediately, advancing the price \$2 a ton. This lowers the discount on all iron boiler tubes one point.

COINAGE IN JULY

WASHINGTON—Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during July, 1912, was 2,985,000 pieces, of value \$3,315,000.

LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

NEW YORK—St. Paul has increased its locomotive order to the American Locomotive Company from 50 to 65 mikadoes and in addition has ordered 30 consolidation locomotives.

Dominion Bridge Co.

MONTRÉAL—The Dominion Bridge Company has increased its capital to \$10,000,000. This company has a large interest in the contract for the superstructure of the Quebec bridge.

ONLY A MODERATE DEMAND IS NOTED IN LUMBER MARKET

Industry Lacks Snap but Prices Are Well Maintained and Few Changes Noted From Week to Week

WHOLESALE PRICES

Midsummer dulness is still pronounced in the lumber industry. The demand for building grades has been only moderate for several weeks past. Prices are fairly well maintained and changed from week to week have been slight. The tone is easy, however, and higher figures are no longer thought of.

Quotations below are those of wholesale lumber in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is supposed to be added. The rule is not, however, always adhered to in sales of random.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under, \$24.50@25'; 9-inch, \$25.50@26'; 10-inch, \$26.50@27'; 11- or 12-inch, \$27.50@28'.

Random, 2x4, \$22@22.50; 2x3, \$21.50@21.50; 2x6, 2x7, \$21@21.50; 2x8, \$23@23.50; 2x10, \$24.50@25'; 2x12, \$25.

Boards—Spruce, 5-inch and up, \$29.50@21'; matched spruce, \$22.50@23.50; hemlock, 12, 14, 16 feet, \$22.50.

Bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$20.50@21'.

SHINGLES, LATHES, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras \$3.90@4, clears \$3.60@3.65.

Laths, spruce: 1 1/2-inch \$4@4.10, 1 1/2-inch \$3.65@3.75.

Clapboards: Spruce, 4 feet extras \$50@52; clear \$48@50.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4: Arkansas and long leaf pine: Partition B and better, 3/4" x 3/4", \$28.50@29'; flooring edge grain A \$40@41; B \$37.25@38.25; C \$33@35. A \$28.50@29.50, B \$27.50@28.75.

N. C. pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12-inch \$31@31.50.

Partition No. 1: 13-16x3 1/2" \$31.50@32'; roofers, 6-inch \$19.50@20; 8-inch \$20.50@21.

Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch \$47@48, 1 1/2-inch \$48@49; 2-inch, \$51.75@52.50; 3-inch \$61@63; No. 1 shop, 1-inch \$29.50@31; 1 1/2-inch \$36.50@37.50; 2-inch \$38.75@39.75.

HARDWOODS

1s and 2s

Ash, brown, 1 inch, \$34@56; 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, \$60@61.

Basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45.

Birch, red, 1-inch, \$34@56; sap, 1-inch, \$42@44.

Cherry, 1-inch, \$90@95; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2-inch, \$105@110; 2-inch, \$115@120.

Chestnut, 1-inch, \$53@55.

Maple, 1-inch, \$39@41.

Oak, white, quartered, 1-inch, \$85@80; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2-inch, \$89@92; plain white 1-inch, \$58@60; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2-inch, \$61@63.

Walnut, 1-inch, \$115@120.

Whitewood, 1-inch, \$61@63.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$100; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch, \$115.

Selects, 4-4, 8-7; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$100; 4-inch, \$107.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-5; 2 1/2, 78; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$95.

No. 1 cuts, 4-4, 6-5; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4; 6-4, 6-5; 8-4, 8-4, 8-6; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$90.

No. 2 cuts, 4-4, 6-5; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4; 6-4, 6-5; 8-4, 8-5; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$75.

Stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$50@60.

Shake clears, 1 to 2-inch, \$49@60.

Barn board: 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

WATER SOCIETY IS ORGANIZED

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Officers of the new Water Conservation Association of Pennsylvania, which was organized here several weeks ago by water company officials, hydraulic engineers, corporation lawyers and others, has been announced. Morris Knowles, a Pittsburgh engineer, is president, and W. B. Bennett, a Harrisburg engineer, secretary. About the most significant name in the entire list is that of A. B. Farquhar of New York, as a member of the executive committee. Farquhar is president of the Pennsylvania State Conservation Association, a branch of the national association.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Opening: Cotton—August 12.25; September 12.26@12.28; October 12.43@12.44; November 12.47 bid; December 12.50@12.51; January 12.50@12.51; February 12.60 bid; March 12.62@12.63; May 12.67@12.70; market steady.

Dominion Bridge Co.

MONTRÉAL—The Dominion Bridge Company has increased its capital to \$10,000,000. This company has a large interest in the contract for the superstructure of the Quebec bridge.

UNPRECEDENTED TRAVEL ON THE MELLON SYSTEM

Remarkable has been the volume of Boston travel on the Mellon railroads in the quarter ended June 30, compared with the corresponding three month period in former years. In round numbers this traffic on the New Haven and the Boston & Maine reached 14,626,000 passengers, against 13,550,000 in 1911, an increase of practically 8 per cent and a record which is not likely to be surpassed or even approached for a long time to come. The record is as follows:

NEW HAVEN
No. of passengers: 1912 1

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ENGLAND POINTS TO GLOOMY OUTLOOK

Chancellor's Rosy Summary at the Mayoral Banquet Is Followed by Warning Aimed at the Government

INCIDENT UNUSUAL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The headlines of the Times of July 13 forces the issue between the present government of Great Britain and the majority of the property-owning classes:

"Mr. Lloyd-George with the Bankers—An Optimistic Speech—Governor of the Bank of England as Critic."

Every year the lord mayor gives a banquet to the chancellor of the exchequer, the governor and directors of the Bank of England and other bankers and merchants of the city of London. Hitherto the great banqueting hall has been the very temple of peace on such occasions and the loving cup has been passed round with every outward semblance of amity and good will. It speaks much for the depth of political feeling now existing that in a country where political differences are constantly and completely submerged in the tide of sociality a discordant note should on this occasion have been ever so lightly sounded.

The chancellor was indeed optimistic. He congratulated those present on the unequalled prosperity of trade at the present moment. A comparison of trade during the last six months with the corresponding six months of 1912 showed that British imports had grown enormously, especially in food and raw material; exports had increased 66 per cent: shipping had increased from 15,000,000 tons to 19,000,000, and at present a larger tonnage of ships were being built in the shipyards of Great Britain and Ireland than in the whole of the shipbuilding yards of the rest of the world put together.

Outlook Is Praised

In the first six months of 1902, the sum cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House was £5,000,000,000; in the first six months of 1912, it was £8,000,000,000. During the last nine years, the income taxable by the income tax commissioners had gone up by £200,000,000, an increase of 33 per cent. "The trade barometer was set fair," and the only possible storms which might cause the hand to move backwards were labor troubles and foreign complications, both of which, the chancellor hoped, might be considered as in a fair way to dissipation.

After such a fair picture had been painted by the chancellor, it hardly seemed possible that another expert should arise and paint a gloomy one. One might have expected, perhaps, that a scene of fair prospect but in less glowing tones would have been called up. Temperamental differences may make for difference in treatment, but sheer optimism and blank pessimism are at the opposite poles of thought.

This, perhaps, is exaggerating the case, but indeed the Governor's speech was as gloomy as the chancellor's was rosy. The past twelve months had been period, not only of industrial, but also of financial unrest. The feeling of insecurity as regards the future of home investments undoubtedly continued. In thinly veiled language, the Governor attributed this to the legislation of the Liberal government. This legislation had hit the brewers and the landlords.

Bankers knew that you could not injure one portion of the community without the rest of the community suffering. One of the consequences, for example, had been the failure of the Birkbeck Bank. Amongst its other investments, had been half a million in Brewery securities. These had depreciated by no less than 47 per cent. Ground rents, in which they had also invested, had likewise depreciated enormously. And, passing on to the general question again, though trade had been good, bankers had again to write down their securities, amongst them, consols, at the lowest price the present generation had known.

Government Warned

"This demands the serious attention of the government, for what will be their position should they want to borrow on any large scale?"

ROSES FORM CHIEF FEATURE OF FLOWER SHOW IN DUBLIN



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Scene in Lord Iveagh's gardens during exhibition held by Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland.

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland has held a very successful exhibition in Lord Iveagh's gardens in Dublin.

The chief feature of the show was the array of lovely roses grown by Hugh Dickson of Belfast, and Alex. Dickson, County Down and Dublin. A number of the newest types of Irish roses were to be seen, which bring out new beauties of form and color each season. There were some very beautiful specimens in the amateurs' section as well as some to whom it was a great treat.

ARMY COUNCIL MAKES RULES FOR BOARDING-OUT OF HORSES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is announced by the secretary of the war office that the army council have decided to remove the restriction under which horses could only be "boarded out" at places within a day's march of the station of the regiment. The following are the revised conditions under which cavalry horses are boarded out:

Applications for horses should be made to the commanding officer of the nearest cavalry regiment, or to the secretary of the war office. A month's trial is allowed, and every endeavor is made to provide the applicant with a suitable horse.

After being finally accepted the horse must be kept for at least twelve months; it must be well fed and stabled, and must always be kept in hard condition, so that

it could, in case of emergency, at once take its place in the ranks.

A person with whom the horse is "boarded out" must certify it and lodge an insurance policy with the commanding officer of the regiment supplying the horse. All "boarded out" horses are liable to be called in for military training once in every two years, for a period not exceeding one month, a notice of at least a fortnight being given in each case. Expenses of transit are paid by the war office. The horses will also be inspected by an officer from time to time as may be considered necessary.

It is hoped that those anxious to obtain the use of a good horse on easy terms will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the "boarded out" system.

where they would be safe from the "robbers of hen-roosts," and so on.

There is undoubtedly such a large amount of political animus in all these discussions that in the troubled waters of controversy truth, at the bottom of her well, cannot be very clearly discerned. It is hardly to be doubted, however, that natural causes, such as the low rate of home securities as compared with the high rates to be obtained in newer countries, accounts largely for the fall in consols and kindred stocks.

On the other hand, the fear of socialistic legislation may certainly be a factor in the case. How far fear may be operative is, however, a much more difficult point to determine. Fear breeds fear and the fear of fear, largely inflamed by the political denunciation of the cause of the original fear, probably has had more effect than the original fear itself.

Class Talk Deprecated

Nevertheless, or perhaps it would be more logical to say, for this very reason, it would undoubtedly be well if the more energetic of the Liberal forwards, such as Mr. Lloyd-George himself, were to forsake their favorite attitude of championing one class against another. When measures are advocated as exclusively for the benefit of the "haves-nots," it is not surprising that the "haves" should feel that they had better be looking out for themselves.

The pointer on the scales of justice can more easily be marked in its deviation from the vertical when the scale-pans are not violently oscillated by the eager claimants for its decision.

It is not good, either, that the government and the leaders of the financial world should be at loggerheads. Credit is a plant of sturdy growth only when the conditions are favorable. Any element of fear is as an east wind to a hothouse plant. The whole social community is dependent on the modern system of credit to an extent which some modern statesmen, with more zeal than discretion and more cleverness than caution, perhaps fail adequately to realize.

Good-Will Needed

The good-will and respect for motives of political opponents, which has been such a happy feature in English political life for the past century, should be treasured as a most valuable asset. There are signs that in the regime of Mr. Lloyd-George with his undoubted ability and his laudable zeal for progress and reform this is being lost sight of.

It is not by any means all his fault. His opponents, with perhaps less excuse, have on a few occasions forgotten that principle of "noblesse oblige," which it has been their glory not inadequately to maintain. But it rests with him as the strongest man in England to introduce a sweeter tone into English politics than has been observable the last few years.

TURKISH MINISTRY BELIEVED TO HOLD POPULAR MAJORITY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The new cabinet has wasted no time in showing its intentions. The state of siege in Constantinople has been raised, and the police has been placed under the command of military officers, who will be held responsible for the safety of the capital. At the same time, orders have been sent to Albania for the cessation of hostilities in that country.

Every effort, it is declared, will be made for the pacification of the rebellious districts without the use of armed force.

Whether the ministry will be able to carry on with the present chamber, has yet to be proved. If the deputies support the government, no drastic action may be taken. In the event, however, of their showing an inclination to take the side of the committee, in whose interests they were returned, it is believed that fresh elections will take place. In this case, it is regarded as certain that a majority favorable to the present government will be returned.

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(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—A Russian aviator, Lieutenant Andreadi, has accomplished the journey from Sebastopol to St. Petersburg, a distance of 1670 miles, by stages, using a Nieuport machine.

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THE HOME FORUM

TRUTH IS POWER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HATEVER is true has power; for whenever the truth concerning any matter is brought to light falsehood upon that point is corrected. If what is true about anything has power by right of its truth to dispel false impressions about the same thing then surely Truth, the one divine source for all that is right and true, has power to rectify all error, and to bring out the right concept where evil held its false sway.

So then the appearing of the truth which reveals the actual relation of God to man and the universe—Truth furnishing rules by which to prove in experience all that is true—this event is the most important thing that can occur to mankind. Logically, it is only through the pure, scientific and lawful revelation of the highest Christianity that such truth can appear.

As students and exponents of the Christianity which proclaims God to be All-power, Christian Scientists see intellectually that He must be All-power, because God is Truth and the truth has power over falsehood and mistake. Yet, to reckon as falsehood and error all the materiality and all the sin, sickness and death of earth, and to prove the power of divine Truth over this whole procession of evil is to do far more than to admit theoretically the all-power of God. Because Christians have not been able to dispel their troubles they have devised for themselves plausible reasons why God, even with His absolute power, permits trouble to endure despite most honest efforts to obey Him. Inscrutable reasons beyond our understanding have been attributed to God for cruelties we ourselves, if only reasonably kind-hearted, would not inflict upon our fellowmen.

It is really time that the Christian world, and that larger world of people who wait to see Christianity better demonstrated before they adopt it, awake together to find that ignorance concerning God and His law has caused all our suffering and that a knowledge of Truth will dispel it in just the same fashion that whatever is true about any subject, when it is understood, corrects whatever is false about the same subject. When we are really convinced that our very confusion about the source of our troubles has largely caused them, and when we see that the truth which never makes trouble has in itself power to correct it all, we find that after all we ourselves cannot destroy error. Truth does it. We

need only open our thoughts to the truth, live it, love it, obey it; then truth itself through its own vigor and vitality saves us from believing error—and then logical salvation from all error has begun.

Take by way of illustration a good man who is being lied about in his community. His neighbors, believing the lie, suppose him to be dishonest, untruthful or impure. But some day a set of circumstances—an innocent righteous action or a direct and intentional examination shatters that lie. What has happened? No will-power, no thought transference, no mental suggestion has been employed; no change has come to the man himself. The truth about him has appeared and in its own coming and by its own action has made impossible any continuation of that false belief. The truth, explained and understood, takes care of the whole thing. Error cannot be believed when truth is known. Facts shatter suppositions.

So it is that truth and power are synonymous. Then why, some one may ask, does not the true statement about God, man, and the universe, as the highest Christianity sets it forth, destroy at once all the error in all the world? For one thing, we keep granting power to evil, even after we intellectually and theoretically classify it as powerless; for another thing salvation is individual and all the evil in the world will not be destroyed till each individual takes hold of his own sense of evil and puts that under foot. The heart of the question is right here: We keep liking, indulging, or fearing evil although the letter of Christianity appeals to us as true. In this is our stumbling.

Upon page 102 of her book, "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Evil is not power," but her preceding sentence declares, "The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable." Here, surely, is our answer. When we are less sluggish about doing and embodying good we shall be obstructing the truthless. The whole thing is a mental question. As our thoughts relinquish erroneous

Handicraft for Amateurs

Americans, especially American women, seem to be recovering the use of their hands. A rather curious bit of evidence on this point was offered the other day by a New York gem-cutting firm. For some time craftsmen had been resorting to the establishment for stones to be used in handmade jewelry and ornaments. So the manager decided to hazard an advertisement in a publication dealing with handicrafts.

He put up papers of cut and polished semi-precious stones, five papers in all. Each paper contains 15 or 20 stones of various sizes, but mostly in the cabochon form. Some are round, some oval, some pear-shaped and there are a few flat stones in square and diamond shapes. The astonishing thing is that on an average 10 letters a day are received from all parts of the country concerning these stones, says a writer in the New York Post. Orders come not only from the cities, but from small towns. Some are from professional craftsmen, but many of them—the majority in fact—are from amateur workers who have taken up the work simply for the love of it. The West and the Northwest particularly are interested in the revival of handicrafts. Chicago has shops which are said to be ahead of anything New York can show.

Two things are essential to the greatest influence of literary creation. The first is the presence of a great imaginative ideal, directly exhibited; the second is the presence of a great moral ideal or personal character, implicitly exhibited.—Alexander Japp.

"What are you doing with this chunk of turf?"

"My wife wanted me to match some lawn."—Kansas City Journal.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Cocoanut Crab

The cocoanut crab is an effective land-tiller. It is of the largest of shore crustacea, not seen as often as its brethren, but making tunnels as large as a rabbit burrow, lined with cocoanut fiber. It has a habit of climbing the cocoanut palms, whether for air or lodging is uncertain, but it does not rob the tree of its fruit, as it feeds upon the fallen nuts only. One of its pincer claws is developed into an organ of extraordinary power, the inner edges of which are armed with white enameled teeth, set in irregular scarlet gums.

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Picture Puzzle



ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Asparagus.

REMINISCENCES OF WEYMOUTH AND KING GEORGE III.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

WEYMOUTH BAY, DORSET, FAVORITE SPOT OF KING GEORGE III.

KING GEORGE III. of England was particularly attached to Weymouth as a seaside resort. As a town, it is practically devoid of any genuine historical importance; it was neither a place of arms, a great commercial center, nor a city of any special beauty, but it happens to be simply one of those old-fashioned spots whose associations with the past seem to cling to them tenaciously in spite of everything. Just

around the Nothe, a fort-capped promontory that somewhat overhangs the harbor and breaks as it were the vast sweep of the bay lies the famous naval anchorage of Portland.

It is reminiscences of days like those spent by "Farmer George" at Gloucester House, Weymouth, with its windows looking out across the large expanse of bay, that lend to contemporary history those little touches of character coloring so invaluable in gauging events from the standpoint of a century or two later.

Pitt proposed certain measures that the King was not disposed to countenance. "I can give up my crown and retire from power," said George, "I can quit my palace and live in a cottage, but I cannot break my coronation oath." To make a long story short, Pitt resigned office.

The end of the eighteenth century saw stirring times. Europe from one end to the other was in a state of tumult, the center of the ferment being France, and the upshot and embodiment of it all—Napoleon Bonaparte. England, instead of pursuing a course of strict neutrality, was enabled through her insular position to take up the championship of law and order, and thus it came about that the narrative of that long struggle runs more or less concurrently with the latter portion of the reign of George III.

It was at Weymouth that the despatch reached the King announcing Nelson's splendid victory at Aboukir in 1798, more generally known as the "battle of the Nile." It was one of Nelson's greatest achievements, and one of those staggering blows that led in time to the complete downfall of Napoleon's power and the restoration of peace and quiet on the continent. It is easy to picture the enthusiasm that must have thrilled the little court in residence at Weymouth, when this tremendous piece of news came to hand. Yet, as a matter of fact, it was but one important event in a reign that was brimful of importance, not to England only, but to Europe and the whole world. "Born and educated in this country," began the King's first speech to Parliament, "I glory in the name of Briton, and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people whose loyalty and warm affection to me I consider the greatest and most permanent security of my throne."

Brotherhood

Grant me, God in heaven, that I may no longer dispense with loftiness and love.

—Goethe.

It's by trying that you make your character. A man's character is the sum of his intentions and his choices.—E. F. Benson.

I must not, cannot, seek my own happiness by sacrificing others.—George Eliot.

MUSIC FROM THE AMERICAN INDIANS

NATALIE CURTIS is among the first who sought to make Indian songs available to the modern music-lover in terms that he could understand. In her harmonizations of several of the corn-grinding songs of the desert Indians she succeeded in preserving much of their native atmosphere and quaint charm, says Arthur Farwell in *Musical America*. Harvey Worthington Loomis, who has been credited by Rupert Hughes with a pronounced gift for seizing upon the musical idioms of other nations, has struck out vivid flashes of Indian color in his two books of "Lyrics of the Red Men" for piano. These are subtle works of much more serious caliber, including orchestral compositions, which have not yet become known.

What Arthur Nevin and Victor Herbert have done in the operatic field with "Pois" and "Natoma" is well known, and both have handled Indian themes with striking effect and notable success. Sympathy and force in a high degree, into Indian composition with much fervor, having, as well, gone deeply into the ethnological sources of information and having studied the Indian on his native heath. His four songs, including "The Moon Drops Low," have gone far and wide and have met with a veritable national popularity. He has Indian works of much more serious caliber, including orchestral compositions, which have not yet become known.

in the employment of the Indian idiom, is shown in certain of the works of Frederick Ayers, particularly in two figures for piano, one of which is still in manuscript. Rich and varied in abstract musical poetry as Mr. Ayers' work is, he is among those who feel that the Indian influence has made a permanent entrance into American music.

Henry Gilbert is the latest of the "Indian composers," having made an extensive series of orchestral works to accompany the remarkable Indian photographs of Edward S. Curtis. These are among the boldest, freest and most poetic works yet produced from Indian thematic material.

Poetry of Every Day

We see today how it happens that the lack of poetry, and of fine literature also, in so much of the daily life of our fellows is a seeming lack only. They find much poetry in life itself, in homely everyday relations, in passing sentiments; and for them this poetry is put into poetic form, if put into words at all, by everyday poets whose names the text books ignore, but whose productions in jingles, hymns, popular songs and rhythmic prose are good poetry to the thoughts who read and love them. Often they find enough of the essence of poetry, though not expressed in words, in the emotions roused by that life of theirs which to others seems so dull, so commonplace, so prosaic. To give one illustration only, it has been many times remarked that people living lives which those who know them little call dull, narrow and unromantic are most helpful to one another and are quickest to display in kindly acts that sympathy whose expression is the foundation of so much of the best poetry.

Both Ernest Kroeger and Carl Busch have invaded the Indian field to some extent, the former in piano compositions and the latter in songs. More recently Charles Wakefield Cadman has plunged

Her Freshmen

"Now, my dear," said Mr. Timmins to his wife, as they started for Princeton last Saturday, "when Will and Charley meet us at the train remember they are not little boys any more. They have been away from us for over two months, but they are college men now, so don't do anything that might make them feel ashamed."

"I'm not in the habit of making my sons ashamed," Mrs. Timmins answered.

"Of course you're not, but it might embarrass them if you should kiss them right in sight of their classmates. It will be much better to wait until we get to their rooms, don't you think?"

"I suppose so," she assented.

The excursion train rolled up to the station, beside the campus and Mr. and Mrs. Timmins got down. Through the gay and laughing football crowd two sturdy young men came rushing. They flung their arms around their mother, lifted her off her feet with bear hugs and kissed her so enthusiastically that they knocked her hat first over her eyes and then over her left ear.

"Isn't she the stunning mother?" shouted one.

"Well, ma, you certainly look good to me," cried the other, and, seizing her proudly, one on each side, they marched her away to show her to their friends, while Mr. Timmins followed, grinning happily.—Newark Evening News.

For 'tis a truth well known to most, That whatsoever thing is lost, We seek it ere it come to light, In every cranny but the right.

—Cowper.

TALE OF A BOSTON TRAVELER

A LADY went hastily into the shoe-shining establishment that stands in one corner of the South station in Boston, and asked if a pair of tan colored shoes which she took out of her traveling bag, could be polished before a certain train departed. The friendly Italians assured her that they could. Two men each took a shoe and went heartily to work. The shoes were ready in a trice, tucked back into the bag, the grateful silver buckles and neckcloth and wrist ruffles of the richest lace—all so different from the squat, snuff-colored Rousseau, who has been often at our house; so different, also, from the dignity of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, in his sober black clothes of an antiquated style, and his simplicity in everything. I never tire of comparing these great men, one with another."

—

Kaiser Restores Old Church

The Kaiser has been instrumental in restoring a beautiful old church in the Brandenburg Mark. The structure, which is situated at Chorin, is fine Gothic, dating from the middle ages and was in a ruinous condition, but it has now been repaired and made into a serviceable place of worship. By his majesty's express wish the firm entrusted with the work has retained the character of the original building in every particular, and in order to give it the appearance of antiquity, ivy is being planted about it. The little village of Chorin will certainly have cause to be grateful to the Kaiser's love of the beautiful. The restoration has cost his majesty 52,000 marks.

stroke of his busy brush and assiduous polisher. One shoe expressed the ideal of Pietro, the other of Giovanni. The color scheme of each was as distinct as one sees on the painter's palette, and for once in her life the lady was much concerned to put her best foot forward.

Relics of Egypt in London

Among the more recent discoveries of the British school in Egypt, which are to be seen at University College, Gower street, London, are some bedsteads with hoof-like feet, some of them even retaining the rush webbing and plaited palm fiber. There are sandal trays, reed or withes, an axe handle, of which the grip is composed of fine knotted string; a pot of unburnt incense for a fire offering, and pieces of timber showing by their formation the principles of building employed 6000 years B. C. The rolls of linen cloth, 6000 years old, are as strong and pliable as any modern cloth. Most of the exhibits come from the district about 35 miles south of Cairo, dating from the earliest historic age to the Pyramid period, and are in a remarkable state of preservation.

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, August 5, 1912

A Decade of State Growth

A CHART recently issued shows the growth of the different states of the American Union from 1900 to 1910. The most interesting thing about it is the light it throws upon the trend of population to move along certain lines. The whole nation during the decade named exhibited normal expansion in every particular, yet certain states attracted a larger share of the floating population than others. These states may not be sectionally grouped, although it is true that the younger states, generally speaking, give the best account of themselves. North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, all show gains of more than 50 per cent over the previous ten-year period. The states that made gains of over 30 and less than 50 per cent were: South Dakota, Utah, Colorado, Florida and New Jersey. The last named state, unquestionably profited largely from the overflow population of the two great cities on its borders, New York and Philadelphia.

The states that gained more than 20 and less than 30 per cent in population were: Texas, Arkansas, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is pointed out that in Texas, Arkansas and West Virginia the growth in population is mainly agricultural, while in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts it is mainly industrial. This is also true of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Perhaps a better way to put it would be to say that in the three states first named the gain is mostly rural, while in the others it is mostly urban.

One of the great surprises of the census of 1910 was the failure of some of the great middle western states to maintain their old ratios. Thus, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio were classed with Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—states of the old South—and given increases of not less than 10 nor more than 20 per cent, while Iowa, Missouri and Indiana were classed with Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and given less than 10 per cent increase. Some of the middle western states showed actual losses in their agricultural districts. The truth about the matter is a strong current of immigration had been moving steadily from the middle western and some of the New England states during the entire decade toward the Southwest and the Pacific Northwest and western Canada, but so quietly as hardly to be noticeable save by those who gave it special attention. There is no loss anywhere; simply a redistribution, and the present decade will in all probability show a readjustment that will be satisfactory all around. Even now, as has been pointed out in these columns, the eastern states in general and New England in particular are attracting western farmers in considerable number, while there is scarcely one among the middle western states that is not engaged in a colonization movement of some kind.

"Keep to the Right as the Law Directs"

THE United States at present is practically at odds with the rest of the world—the rest of the walking, riding, driving, motoring world—or the rest of the world is at odds with the United States, in respect to whether one should keep to the right or to the left. The invariable rule in the United States is to keep to the right; in a great majority of the states this is required by law. A familiar rule of the road in this country now is: "Keep to the right as the law directs." A familiar rule of the road in England up to about fifty years ago was: "Keep to the right and you'll always be right." It is a strange circumstance that England should have been the first country in the world to depart from this rule; whether strange or not, it is also a fact that practically all the countries of Europe have followed her example.

Not many years ago the railroads of the United States, following the practise in vogue abroad, reversed their previous rule regarding the movement of trains, making them pass on the left, rather than on the right, along double-track lines. There was excellent reason for this, since it placed the engine driver on the side of his cab from which he could have the clearest outlook, and from which he could see approaching trains on the parallel rails. The same conditions do not hold good, however, either as to pedestrians or ordinary wheeled traffic. In Great Britain and the continent, nevertheless, the keep-to-the-left rule is almost universal. Edward S. McConnell, secretary of the American National Highways Protective Association, carrying out the policy of the organization, is striving to have the old rule revived. He has not as yet met with very much encouragement. It is difficult for Europeans to see, of course, why they should be the ones to change. Americans can see many reasons, no doubt, but if the situation were reversed, they would not be so quick to recognize the force of the arguments raised on the other side.

This is plainly a case for good-natured yet earnest and thorough discussion. It may be asked, Why cannot Americans keep to the right in their own country and let Europeans keep to the left if they want to? The reason why this sort of a settlement would not be satisfactory is obvious. It would not be necessary for Americans to bother about the European rules of the road if they only stayed at home. But they won't, or, at least, they don't. Americans, in particular, invade Europe by the tens of thousands annually. More and more of them are taking their automobiles to Europe every year. Many who do not take their automobiles abroad now, engaged automobiles for the season over there. Manifestly, the existence of a rule of the road abroad that is exactly the opposite of the rule in their own country leads to confusion. English tourists invade the continent as Americans invade Europe; it followed as a matter of course that their rule of the road should prevail among peoples to whom their visits and patronage were very acceptable. No doubt there will eventually be an adjustment satisfactory to all parties concerned. In bringing this about it may be necessary for Americans to adopt the European system, or it may be necessary for Europeans to adopt the American system. However it may come out, in view of the fact that the concessions on one side or the other shall be made for the general good, the right side of the road will be the side to which all agree.

THE discussion of journalism and its problems carried on at Madison, Wis., last week has been of a kind so rewarding as to prompt attendants and participants to petition the State University to make the meeting an annual one and a normal part of the university's educational and social service. An affirmative answer is likely for it fits into the institution's plans for its own school of journalism, and Madison is central in its location and accessible for a national conference. The debate of the week has made it clear that two conceptions of journalism once held by few experienced newspaper makers as workable now have a respectable and growing minority following. One is the endowed newspaper, and the other is the publicly owned, supported and edited community journal such as Los Angeles, Cal., has begun to publish. It is not argued that either type is to supplant, but only to supplement kinds of privately or corporately-owned journals long dominant and trusted, but now challenged and indicted.

The analogy is drawn between education in schools and education by the press: Communities are not infrequent in the United States where schools exist that derive income mainly or exclusively from the public treasury, or from ancient or living donors' endowments, or from patrons' fees paid for pupils. Each type has its champions and loyal public. A majority of American newspapers live because their readers and advertisers pay from current incomes the prices asked by owners of the newspaper properties. There are other periodicals which are kept alive by income that corresponds to an endowment and furnished from sources that imply intelligent service of an ideal end—ethical reform, research in the field of natural science, philanthropy or education. Most journals of this kind are special in their type and their appeal. It is for a paper of this kind, with breadth, vigor, fulness of resource and stability of life, that most dreamers have long awaited a Midas who would contribute millions. Lastly, there are a few periodicals which may be said to be publicly supported; but up to date they usually have been technical and not popular in character and necessarily so non-partisan as to be neutral on vital issues. But so are state schools in their field! As in education so in journalism, the American democracy will support all three kinds of teaching institutions; but the relative proportion of the three types of journals is likely to be quite different in the future. In journalism as in other callings or professions there must be more emphasis on "we"; but a "we" that does not mask an "I."

Roadway Homilies on Kindness

THE Boston society that exists to prevent cruel treatment of animals is more amply endowed for its tasks than most organizations of the kind. It also has a resourceful and alert secretary who has made former offenders much more law-abiding than they used to be, especially shippers to Boston markets. Hoping to reduce still more thoughtlessly imposed hardships on such horses as still compete with autos and motor trucks this society now proposes to erect numerous signboards bearing homilies and exhortations, trusting that through the eye-gate incitement to considerate treatment of beasts of burden may arise. The motive back of this scheme is fine. Much depends upon execution of the project. Some artist in catching public attention through advertisements should collaborate with an artist of the pictorial kind whose technique fits him to design simple, bold lettering.

Few phases of contemporary thought are more significant than the increased valuation put upon animal comfort by human beings. A sense of kinship is much more keenly felt than it used to be. Men and women dogmatize with much less assurance as to their own unique value. All this tends to increase the demand that kindness shall reign. The laws of good-will have been taken over into the animal world to a considerable extent. This change finds expression in lines of the poets, who say with William Watson

Friends and co-heirs of Life, dear allies with me;
What power devised and fashioned you I know not;
I know not, for my faith hath failed me sore
But this I know: whate'er of natural right
Be mine, are yours no less, by native dower. . . .

It is compelling restrictions placed upon sportsmen. It is forcing transportation companies to greater care of animals entrusted to their care. It is leading educators to make schools places where lads are shown how to be comrades with animals rather than their instinctive foes. Lastly, it gives to state and local lawmakers willingness to make statutes and ordinances by which animals are protected from abuse.

A DEMAND has arisen for the coinage of a 2-cent piece. Perhaps it will be as well to have it all over at once. With the half-cent piece, the 2-cent piece, the 3-cent piece, with the hole in it, and the 5-cent piece with the buffalo head, there will be a splendid start for an agitation to abandon all of them.

IT WAS predicted twenty years ago, when the railroad was opened between Jaffa and Jerusalem, that many and unwelcome changes would occur in the character of the latter city. The changes, however, have not been many, and such as have occurred thus far do not in any way detract from the atmosphere of antiquity that pervades all quarters of the ancient capital. Nevertheless, influences seem to be operating now that may go much farther toward modernizing the city than any that have resulted from connecting it by rail with the outer world. Much has been written regarding the failure of the Zionist movement, because it has not succeeded along the lines laid down by its founders or promoters. It may have failed as an organized project; all the facts point to its success as an individual effort. Large numbers of Jews have emigrated to Syria during recent years. They are settled there, on farm and pasture, as were their fathers thousands of years ago. More noticeable to travelers still is the increase in the Jewish population of Jerusalem, especially beyond the walls. The ancient city is inclosed; the new arrivals prefer to settle in the extramural districts, and so important have they become to the general community that all gates are now left open by night. In fact, two of the gateways have no gates at all, and there is no thought of replacing them. At the present ratio of increase in the Jewish population, Jerusalem must soon be dominated by Jews rather than by Mohammedans.

To understand the drift of things, it must be considered that the Jews who are arriving and remaining in Jerusalem in large num-

Endowed Newspapers

bers annually come from many countries. They are people who have traveled, who have brushed up against the world, who have been successful in trade, who have accumulated money as well as experience. It follows naturally that they are not content with existing conditions, and so it is not surprising to learn that they have introduced the American steam road roller, that a tramway company has been organized, that Jerusalem is soon to have an electric light system. Moreover, the municipality at the present time is considering proposals for street pavements and sewers.

There is little danger that the modernizing influence will go too far. It can, at all events, go much farther than plans extend at present without disturbing in the least the features of the city that appeal to the Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan world.

BOSTON'S anticipated port development must

include something more than expansion of business already established. There must be investment of local capital in enterprises that will either develop new trade or make more formal and enduring temporary affiliations between distant traders and New England producers and consumers. The port directors realize this and are pledged to cooperate with the Chamber of Commerce in anything that it may do to compass the desired end. Upon the latter body initiative naturally rests, and it is not surprising therefore to learn that negotiations are now under way for creating a traffic line between Boston and Los Angeles and intermediate ports, by which Boston shippers can take advantage of the canal route and put New England's manufactured goods into Pacific coast consumers' hands at rates lower than are now obtainable.

When earlier chapters of Boston history are recalled, when the intimate relation between present large family fortunes and the daring and intelligence of Boston skippers whose clippers once dominated Asiatic trade is remembered, it is difficult to explain why, for sentiment's sake if for no other reason, there is not a stirring among contemporary Bostonians in behalf of restoration of something like former conditions. That both the capital and the organizing talent are at hand no one disputes. The success with which the West Indian and Latin-American fruit trade has been developed by a fleet of craft owned mainly in eastern New England shows what can be done. Of course local investors are not unaware of the conditions in the marine traffic world that make an international "probe" necessary if monopolistic tendencies are to be checked. But investors and traders elsewhere are taking risks and are planning "independent" lines, believing that equity will reign in this field sooner or later.

Boston's Pacific Line

IT WOULD seem on the face of things that William Bayard Hale has got rather the better of those who have been talking for the last few years of the marriage of the oceans that will result from the completion of the Panama canal. Two of the latest and most conspicuous of these are the secretary of state of the United States and a member of the Panama cabinet. Mr. Knox, it seems, had said in the little republic, at a function growing out of his recent visit: "When the waters of the two oceans are blended in the soil of Panama," then so and so might be expected to happen. In reply to this, and not to be outdone in metaphor, the Panama cabinet officer said: "At no distant time the deep blue waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific will be united for all eternity."

Regardless of the fact that the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific have been united for ages upon ages, and regardless of the other fact that they are as likely to be a dark green as a deep blue, regardless of these things, we say, William Bayard Hale proceeds to show why there is to be no marrying or mingling or blending of the waters of the two oceans by reason of the completion of the canal. As he puts it, the ship that steams into Limon bay on the Atlantic side comes to a full stop in the first of the three locks by which she is lifted to the level of the great Gatun lake. When she enters this, he claims, she leaves the Atlantic behind. From the lake she descends by three locks to the level of the Pacific and moves on to the salt water.

Now, if this is the fact, and it seems to be, it is not anywhere near as pleasing as the fiction, from the romantic point of view. The whole thing seems ordinary, commonplace, uninteresting. It was something to the fanciful to think of the waters of the Atlantic rushing forward impulsively to greet and meet and mingle with the long lost waters of the Pacific, to think of the waters of the Pacific rippling and glittering and smiling a tropical welcome to the rushing, gushing, impetuous waters of the Atlantic, and to imagine them merging and blending somewhere along the \$800,000,000 cut, and passing out of it merrily into the depths where they would always be more to each other than if they had never met in the interoceanic highway through the zone.

But William Bayard Hale has spoiled all this, or, rather, the facts have. Gatun lake does all the mingling that is worth talking about, and Gatun lake is simply a reservoir and is too young, too new and too fresh to yield a romantic atmosphere.

BROOMCORN is going up also, away up. There is said to be soil capacity enough in the broomcorn belt of Illinois alone to furnish brooms for all the world, but soil capacity has no longer anything to do with a matter of this kind. Everything depends upon how sweetly the town and city are calling.

IT IS now asserted that character is shown as certainly in type-written manuscripts as it is in ordinary handwriting, and there is no doubt that this is as true as a great many other observations that try to pass themselves off for wisdom.

A CASUAL reading of the Louisville (Ky.) newspapers might lead one to believe that that city is intensely interested in national politics. This would be a mistake, however. What Louisville is chiefly interested in at present is 35-cent gas.

THE BIG hat is coming back, according to the fashion papers. According to the papers that do not follow the fashions very closely, it has never gone.

MR. BRYAN has contributed \$1000 toward meeting the expenses of Mr. Wilson's campaign. He is also going to be a contributor to its interest.

PORLAND, ME., boasts of being the best lighted city in New England. Its newspapers are by no means disposed to keep this claim dark.

Modernizing Jerusalem

Fact, Fancy and the Canal